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Weapons still divide Soviets, Syrians

DAMASCUS, Jan. 7 (R) — Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar said that differences still exist between Syria and the Soviet Union over the supply of sophisticated Soviet weapons to Damascus. Iskandar gave no details of the dispute at a press conference Saturday night, but he said a Syrian military delegation was trying to resolve it in talks with Soviet leaders. Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas arrived in Moscow on Thursday and immediately began discussions with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov. The Kremlin has been reassessing its arms supplies to Damascus since Syria and Iraq announced plans for a new military alliance against Israel in October.

PLO wants to resume activity from Jordan

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (R) — A Palestinian commander was Sunday reported as saying the Palestinian resistance movement wants to resume command activity against Israel from Jordan. Zuhair Mohsen, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) military department, told the weekly magazine "Al-



TRANSPORT MINISTERS: King Khaled at his meeting Sunday with Jordanian Transport Minister Ali Suhaiman, and his Syrian colleague Salim Yasin.

Visiting ministers meet King

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received Chinese Minister for Economic Affairs Kuang-shih Chang. The meeting was attended by Dr. Rashad Pharoon, special adviser to the King and Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, minister of industry and electricity. King Khaled also received Widrakko Mahmoud, minister of public works, and special emissary of the President of Upper Volta. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Dr. Pharoon. Mahmoud left the country the same day. Later in the evening King Khaled received Ali Suhaiman, Jordan's minister of transport and Dr. Salim Yasin, Syria's minister of transport, who are here to attend the meeting of the supreme committee of the Hejaz Railway.

China warns Vietnam

Rebels take Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Cambodian insurgents announced that they had "totally liberated" the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh Sunday, toppling one of the most radical Communist regimes in the world. The victory could not be confirmed by independent sources but analysts in Bangkok who have been following the swift developments in what began as a border war between Cambodia and Vietnam said they had no reason to doubt the claim. There were unconfirmed reports that the top Cambodian leadership had been evacuated by plane to Peking. The leadership had held power only 45 months since it ousted the American-backed government of Lon Nol in 1975. The rebel's claim, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, said their forces were now advancing to take control of the rest of the country. The broadcast said the insurgents had possession of more than half of Cambodia, and claimed that the government of Premier Pol Pot had totally collapsed. The capture of Phnom Penh and the surrounding areas coupled with the claimed capture of the vital seaport of Kompong Som — almost certainly sounded the death knell to the Pol Pot government, Western analysts said. In Peking, where former Prince Norodom Sihanouk was attending a banquet in his honor, Chinese senior Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping declared that China "resolutely" supports the Pol Pot Communist government and its efforts to resist "Vietnamese aggression," the Hsinhua news agency reported. Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, arrived in Peking Saturday night at the head of a delegation to the U.N. Security Council in New York. The delegation is to protest what the Chinese and the Cambodian government say is a Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Hsinhua's report of Teng's remarks did not give any indication of what he meant when he said China would be "firm" in its support for the Pol Pot government. Teng accused Vietnam of acting as an agent of "Soviet social-imperialism" in its actions in Cambodia. Radio Hanoi's announcement of Phnom Penh's fall was based on a communique issued earlier Sunday by the Cambodian rebel movement, which analysts here have said is largely a Vietnamese creation. "After annihilating or disintegrating the main force divisions, and smashing the outer defense ring of the enemy the revolutionary armed force of Kampuchea, (Cambodia) in coordination with the people entered Phnom Penh from various directions," the rebel communique said.

Rightists oppose Lebanese army move

METULAH, Israel, Jan. 7 (R) — Rightist leaders in South Lebanon said Sunday they would object to the dispatch of Lebanese army troops to the troubled area, calling it a "trick" by United Nations forces. A statement read by a spokesman for "the war council" of South Lebanon said it had discussed all matters such as the planned movement of "pro-Syrian army units" to the south. The plan to send Lebanese army units to the south was "a nasty trick by General Emanuel Erskine, (commander of United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon)," said the statement read to Israeli newsmen here. Right-wing militias headed by Maj. Saad Haddad prevented a regular Lebanese task force from entering rightist controlled enclaves in the fragile area last July.

Government starts work

Violence returns to Tehran



MEETS NEW CABINET: The Shah shaking hands with the ministers of the new cabinet presented to him Saturday by Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar. (Wirephoto)

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Hundreds of demonstrators pressed their demands Sunday for the resignation of the Shah as Iran's new civilian government, organized with the Shah's approval took over state offices and began to run the country. The nation's oil output, meanwhile, was reported inching up to about 261,000 barrels a day against a low of 150,000 barrels one day last month. Many striking oil workers were returning to their jobs, but labor and technical problems were delaying a full restoration of oil supplies in major cities. Demonstrators chanted anti-Shah slogans and burned cars and shops in Tehran and other centers after Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shah's chief religious opponent, denounced the new government as "illegal" and "usurping."

From his Paris exile, the religious leader urged Iranians not to cooperate with the government of Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar. Heavily armed military police dispersed roaming gangs of protesters with tear gas and volleys of gunfire in Tehran. The state radio said thousands of protesters paraded without incident in the holy city of Qom, while a policeman was shot dead in the western city of Hamadan and tank windows were smashed in Tabriz. Martial law authorities reported only one death in addition to the policeman killed, that of a participant in a demonstration near Tehran's Coca-Cola plant. They said there were 13 clashes throughout the day in the capital. Many shops were shuttered and black flags of mourning hung outside. Both the government and opposition groups had declared Sunday a mourning day in memory of the victims of past riots, and a similar occasion was scheduled for Monday. Despite the disorders and the virtual halt of commerce on Sunday, the Bakhtiar government pressed ahead with its new duties. The radio said ministers were busy meeting their subordinates and that the health and education ministers had had preliminary talks on running their ministries. There was still no word on when the 59-year-old Shah, who has said he needs a rest, was likely to begin his long-anticipated vacation outside the country. Diplomats said the Shah was keeping his plans highly confidential. Bakhtiar has promised to restore human rights in Iran and resuscitate the recession-hit economy while restricting the Shah's powers. But he is

still bitterly opposed by anti-Shah forces who want the monarch to abdicate. The English-language "Tehran Journal" headlined its edition Sunday, "Bakhtiar in the hot seat."

A Bakhtiar aide, who declined to be identified, said he expected anti-Shah and anti-Bakhtiar demonstrations to continue until the Shah's vacation begins and "Dr. Bakhtiar starts showing the people what his government can do." In oil developments, sources said Sunday that oil was being brought to Tehran by trucks and railroad cars, but that the city's gasoline and kerosene supplies will be fully

restored only when a pipeline from the oil-producing southwest and the Tehran refinery are fully open. The sources said the pipeline to Tehran still needs repairs and the return of some key workers, while the Tehran refinery is remaining shut because of labor problems. Iran's normal oil production is 6 million barrels per day. Khomeini has called for a resumption of enough production to provide Iran's domestic needs, estimated by oil specialists at about 900,000 barrels per day. Sources said Mehdi Bazar-gan, Khomeini's negotiator, visited the refineries Sunday.

The state-owned Pars news agency said Sunday that the Iran Workers Organization (IWO), a government-controlled trade union, would be dissolved Jan. 21 and a new workers confederation organized. Observers said the move seemed aimed at democratizing labor union activities since the IWO has never sanctioned strikes. Meanwhile the Soviet Union

(Continued on back page)

Egypt awaiting U.S. response on resumption of treaty talks

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Egypt has told U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of its willingness to continue on the road to peace and Sunday awaited a U.S. decision on when and where the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty talks will be resumed. The Egyptian letter to Vance was handed late Saturday by Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil to U.S. Ambassador Herman Eils for relay to the secretary, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. It also said that they met again Sunday morning to discuss certain clarifications on the content of the letter, requested by the United States. President Anwar Sadat said Friday the U.S. decision is expected early in the week. Sadat told a 7-member delegation from the U.S. Congress Armed Services Committee Saturday that "although there are obstacles now, peace will become a reality" and that he bases his policy on this assumption. "Al-Ahram" newspaper said. He also discussed with them the question of the F-5 jet fighter planes that were supposed to be delivered to Egypt last November, and called on

the members of the committee to urge the U.S. government to come to the aid of friendly countries, militarily and financially. Even though the gap between the Egyptian and the Israeli positions still exists, the weekly newspaper "Al-Siyasi" quoted diplomatic sources as saying that "95 percent of the work on the treaty is already done. The remaining part can be finished in two days, then the treaty will be ready for signature."

Meanwhile in Israel, Prime Minister Menachem Begin asked the Israelis not to despair or lose patience "because peace will come." The talks have been stalled since November. But Egypt's Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali indicated Saturday possible Egyptian flexibility on some points. He reiterated Egypt's insistence on two basic issues that Israel rejects. These are a timetable for linking the treaty to self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, and that obligations under the treaty should not take precedence over its Arab defense commitments. But he said the two other issues rejected by Israel, namely that the exchange of ambassadors be conditional on establishment of Palestinian autonomy and that security arrangements in Sinai be reviewed five years after the treaty is signed, "will certainly be a subject of our next negotiations."

Diplomatic sources said that these two issues are "possible fields of compromise." Expressing Egypt's view of the role played by the U.S. in bringing the two parties together, Ghali said "The United States will play an important role by offering a new framework for these negotiations." He also said that after these talks on the establishment of Palestinian autonomy are concluded, a second stage of talks will determine "the nature and final status" of the autonomous entity and its relations with Jordan and Israel. "In the spirit of Camp David, this will be a Palestinian state," Ghali added, signalling another major point of difference with Israel, that he said earlier will produce a "political confederation," probably in the second round of talks. Meanwhile the congressional delegation arrived in Israel Sunday from Cairo for meetings with government officials. "President Sadat made it very clear that he was quite anxious for an early peace agreement," said Rep. Laurence McDonald, Democrat-Georgia, on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport. McDonald said a signed peace treaty is very important now with the concern for the stability of Iran, Turkey and Algeria. "It's most important that we gain stability here so that these leading nations of the Middle East will be able to stand as a bulwark for freedom in this part of the world," he said. The delegation is scheduled to meet with Begin and other Israeli leaders.

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Callaghan: West not playing China card

SAINT-FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe Jan. 7 (AP) — Britain's Prime Minister, James Callaghan, Sunday denied that the Western allies had any intention of "using China against the Soviet Union."

"It's very important that we reassure the Soviet Union we are not playing the China card," Callaghan told British reporters. "I can think of nothing more likely to make relations worse than that we should be using China against the Soviet Union. That is not our intention and we do not intend to be part of it."

The British leader was assessing the outcome of the two-day summit talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In these informal exchanges which ended Saturday, Callaghan had made clear Britain is in the process of developing a balanced political, trading, technological and scientific relationship with China which would include the sale of at least 80 Harrier vertical take-off airplanes.

That airplane deal also would give Peking rights to build Harriers in China with the help of British technicians. Peking reportedly wants to deploy the jump-jets — which don't need runways and which can hover and turn like seagulls — along its disputed northern frontier with the Soviet Union.

France also has arranged a defensive weapons deal with

China worth several billion dollars, including aircraft, anti-tank missiles and a variety of other equipment.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev already has formally warned Callaghan, Carter and Schmidt in personal messages that the arming of China by the West could have dangerous consequences for East-West détente. The Carter administration has said it will not sell arms to Peking or Moscow.

Callaghan noted that the Western leaders had recognized Soviet sensitivities. He observed that during the past year the Soviet Union had been saddled with sluggish economy and an ever-mounting defense burden. During the talks, Schmidt was said to have noted West Germany's proximity to Eastern Europe which makes it especially vulnerable to retaliatory action, particularly in the divided and surrounded city of Berlin.

Callaghan said a major topic in the four-power talks had been European security, especially in the context of the nearly completed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Our conclusion was that it would be totally irresponsible after years of work not to ratify SALT II," he said, referring to criticism Carter faces from the U.S. Congress over the content of that accord. Callaghan expressed hope for early meeting between Carter and Brezhnev to sign a SALT pact

(Continued on back page)

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At ministers meeting today

Kingdom to propose Gulf free-trade area

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA)—A Saudi proposal for abolishing customs duties by Gulf countries on locally produced goods will be submitted to the second Gulf Commerce Ministers' Conference here Monday.

Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf Al-Hamdan, who chaired an experts committee for the conference which approved the proposal Sunday, said

that the agenda also included a proposal for a collective attitude to illegal commercial transactions.

The conference will also examine a plan for a strategic stock of vital commodities to be managed jointly by the Gulf countries and a formula to follow up conference resolutions, he said.

Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim said Sunday that the conference was crucial because only through joint action could the Gulf countries

resist discrimination by exporters "who use oil-price rises to justify raising the prices of their export goods to the Gulf". The conference, he said, should consolidate relations between countries already linked by a single faith, language and culture.

In particular the ministers will attempt to facilitate the movement of goods and transfer of capital and strengthen contacts between Gulf private sectors, he said.

Saudi, Kuwaiti

Ministers discuss industrial program

KUWAIT, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi met Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Abdul Wahab Al-Nafisi here Sunday to discuss a program for the forth-coming Saudi-Kuwaiti Industrial Commission meeting in Riyadh.

Those who attended the meeting included Ahmad Al-Tuwaijri, deputy industry minister, Abdul Aziz Al-Zamel, vice-chairman of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation

(SABIC), Rada Abbar, director general of the Industrial Research and Development Center and Sheikh Saud Al-Ossaimi, Kuwaiti ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The industrial commission was set up under an agreement signed between the two countries in 1977.

Before leaving Riyadh Sunday, Dr. Al-Gosaibi held talks with Dr. Ali Al-Khalef, secretary general of the Gulf Organization for Industrial Con-

sultation. The meeting was attended by Khalaf's delegation comprising Ahmed Al-Naib, assistant secretary general of the organization for industrial studies, Abdul Latif Al-Jaber, assistant secretary for administrative affairs and a number of experts.

The Saudi side included the Sabic and ministry officials who later accompanied Dr. Al-Gosaibi to Kuwait.

The organization, includes members from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Iraq.

It was set up in 1975 to improve coordination among Gulf states in the establishment of export-oriented and service industries.

AOI directors to meet Jan. 28

ABU DHABI, Jan. 7 (SPA) — The board of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, a joint armaments venture of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates, will meet in Cairo on Jan. 28 to discuss proposals to be submitted to the AOI's four-man higher committee of defense ministers, chaired by Prince Sultan.

The board's interim chairman, the UAE's Col. Faisal ibn Sultan Al-Qassimi Saturday presented a report on the last AOI board meeting in Cairo to Gen. Sheikh Khalifa ibn Zayed, deputy supreme commander of the UAE armed forces.

Afghan tribesmen revolt; said moving on key town

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 7 (R) — Thousands of guerrillas, some armed only with nineteenth-century muskets, are converging on a strategic town in eastern Afghanistan for what could be a major battle in their campaign to oust the Kabul regime, dissident sources said Sunday.

The guerrillas, fighting in the name of Islam, are bitterly opposed to the pro-Communist Afghan government which took power in a bloody coup last April.

Dissident Afghan sources in his Northwest Frontier town said more than 5,000 guerrillas were poised some 15 kilo-

meters from Chigha Serai, capital of Kunar Province.

The government of President Noor Muhammad Taraki is reported to have moved 12,000 extra troops into Kunar Province to help put down the insurrection.

The sources said it was hoped that by attacking Chigha Serai the guerrillas could isolate government troops in the area to allow a guerrilla takeover of the whole province.

Success at Chigha Serai could also encourage tribesmen close to the capital, Kabul, to spread the insurrection.

But sources said the guerrillas were short of weapons and

ammunition and many were armed with single-shot British rifles of World War I vintage. There were even a few ivory-inlaid muskets with traditional curled stocks.

A quantity of Kalashnikov assault rifles had also been captured from government forces.

Three months ago the guerrillas, using age-old techniques of sniping from mountain ridges and rushing the enemy under cover of darkness, captured the town of Kamdesh, 65 kilometers north of Chigha Serai.

They have since held the town, despite constant attempts by government forces to recapture it, the sources said.

Members of the two main dissident political parties have travelled through the Khyber Pass to Peshawar to establish their headquarters in exile.

The parties have been seeking help from Western embassies, pleading that Communist control of Afghanistan, as the gateway to South Asia and the Middle East oilfields, posed a threat to Western democracy.

Since Sadat moves

U.S. television beginning pro-Arab tilt

RADNOR, Jan. 7 (AP) — The reporting of Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations provides "a significant case study of television diplomacy," "TV Guide Magazine" says.

Because the stakes are so high, there is tremendous pressure on the American news media, especially television, according to a study commissioned by the magazine, a com-

mercial publication which lists program schedules and provides articles related to television.

The study found that until recently America's three commercial television networks never had much of a political problem covering the Middle East.

"For 30 years, American policy has tilted toward the Israelis in their dealings with the Arab nations," said the Massachusetts Institute of Technology study group headed by Edwin Diamond and Paula Cassidy.

"Lately, recognition of America's growing dependence on Middle East oil has exerted pressure in another direction," they added. "With the consensus shattered, both policy makers and the press feel a need to 'understand the

Arab position."

The researchers said the change in attitude began with President Sadat's visit to Israel Nov. 19, 1977. Before that, the study noted, both sides presented distinctly different images:

— Israel was perceived as represented by the strong Golda Meir and "the courageous, khaki-shirted Israeli citizen soldier."

— "On the Arab side, the images put forward were of an unshaven Yasser Arafat, and the bearded oil potentates, remote and secretive in their flowing robes."

"The objectivity of the news is inevitably shaped by perceived national interests," the researchers said. "Egypt gets a 'fair shake' now, but the Syrians or the PLO cry bias."

PLO favors Iraqi-Syrian ties

DAMASCUS, Jan. 7 (UPI) — PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar has described Syrian-Iraqi unification moves as "action on behalf of Palestine," Damascus Radio reported.

Abu Maizar said recent Baghdad talks between the PLO and Iraqi leaders on ways to confront peace negotiations were "fruitful and extremely successful."



TEHRAN: While Iranian riot of police fire bursts of automatic fire, charging demonstrators Sunday another policeman picks up the ejected shell cases. This is apparently not to allow demonstrators to pick them up. (See story page one).

Despite anti-West feelings

Iran students stampede to U.S.

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (AP) — Despite the anti-American feeling sweeping this country, the number of Iranian students seeking to study in the United States has increased dramatically this year, American officials say.

After recent demonstrations

at the Beverly Hills home of the Shah's sister, Attorney General Griffin Bell delivered a stern warning to Iranian student protesters, saying he had ordered a review of immigration laws and threatened to violent protesters.

Barry Rosen, press officer at

the American Embassy, said consular officials have approved some 25,000 visas for student in 1978, compared with 18,000 in 1977.

In addition, the number of Iranians receiving non-immigrant visas, which allow them to live temporarily in the United States, has increased between 20 and 30 per cent this year, Rosen said.

"This is just issuance," he noted. "The refusal rate is about doubled," although precise figures are not available.

"We have more chaos here with visa applications than with people in the streets demonstrating," said a consular official in an outlying city. He asked not to be identified.

The British Embassy said there had been a big increase this year in the number of Iranians heading for schools in Britain. But since Britain does not require people to have a visa before arriving for study, there are no exact figures.

Martial law authorities have closed all schools in the capital — from kindergarten through university level — because of the disorders. The only way for a young Iranian to continue his education is to go abroad.

Aden premier in Ethiopia

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R) — South Yemeni Prime Minister Ali Nasser Muhammad, has arrived for a private visit to Ethiopia, Addis Ababa Radio reported.

During his visit he will hold talks with the Ethiopian head of state, Lieut.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, and other Ethiopian leaders.

Bomb found near Haifa port

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 7 (UPI) — An explosive device placed in a plastic bag in front of a store at the entrance to the port of Haifa was dismantled safely by police Sunday. Police said the device was set by Palestinian commandos.

Grumman Iran sales protested

BETHPAGE, N.Y. Jan. 7 (AP) — Between 25 and 30 demonstrators chanted and carried signs outside the main gate of the Grumman Aircraft Corp. headquarters in Bethpage on Saturday in a protest against the company's sale of fighter planes to the Iranian government. The demonstration was organized by the Long Island Committee Against Repression in Iran.

Somali minister visits Indonesia

JAKARTA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdirahman Barre arrived in Jakarta Sunday for a two-day official visit to Indonesia. Barre was scheduled to discuss bilateral matters with his counterpart Mochtar Kusumaatmadja Monday and call on Vice President Adam Malik. He is on a tour of Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Spanish aide starts African tour

MADRID, Jan. 7 (R) — Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja left for Cairo Sunday to start a four-country tour of Africa. Oreja was due to meet Egypt's acting Foreign Minister Boutros Boutros Ghali and discuss the government's negotiations for a peace treaty with Israel. He will also visit Khartoum, Addis Ababa and Nairobi.

Israel reports 77,000 increase in population

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (AP) — Israel's population grew by 7,000 in 1978 to 3,730,000, the Central Statistics Bureau said Sunday.

The total included 3,135,000 Jews and 595,000 non-Jews, most of whom are Arabs.

The non-Jewish population increased 3.3 per cent over 1977, while the Jewish population rose 1.9 per cent.

The figures do not include 1.1 million Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, but do include 100,000 Arabs of East Jerusalem, which Israel occupied in 1967.

The Jewish Agency report-

ed that about 26,000 Jews settled in Israel in 1978, about 12,000 of them from the Soviet Union.

No figures were available on emigration from Israel, which in some recent years has equaled immigration.

Israel to take 100 boat people locked out of Far East nations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (R) — Israel will accept 100 Vietnamese refugees presently stranded aboard ships off the Malaysian coast and will give them citizenship, the cabinet decided Sunday.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet voted to send a special plane soon to bring the Vietnamese to Israel, which in 1977 accepted 66 Vietnamese who were picked up by Israeli freighter in the South China Sea.

The cabinet did not specify whether the 100 would be chosen from the several thousand refugees on several ships that have been denied entry to the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaysia and other Far Eastern countries.

No date was set for dispatching a plane. A committee was appointed

to work out the absorption of the Vietnamese.

Abie Nathan, the Israeli peace crusader who operates a pirate radio station off the Israeli coast, had asked the government to accept 400 refugees, and said he had a plane available to bring the Vietnamese from the ship Tuong An anchored off Manila.

The cabinet secretary, Arye Naor, said after the meeting that the decision to admit the refugees was accompanied by an appeal to other countries to give a haven to the homeless Vietnamese. He noted that other countries had so far refused to admit them.

Cabinet sources said the decision was carried by a majority of cabinet members, though some had objected. Their opposition is said to be due to the anticipated prob-

lems of the absorption of non-Jewish newcomers in a predominantly Jewish environment.

Nathan said after the cabinet announcement he was pleased that the government had decided to allow in some of the Vietnamese refugees, but not the 400 or more he had hoped for.

"I think every refugee who can be removed from that ship in Manila is of great importance, and I shall continue to go around Europe and other countries to try to appeal to other governments to make their contribution," he said.

"I obviously cannot bring any to Israel because the government is chartering its own plane to do that," he added. "We have a plane available to transport at least 400, so I shall try to get those 400 out to some country in Europe," he said.

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Public Notice from Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency on the Issue of new Coins of 10 Halala and 5 Halala Denomination.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency announces that the new metal coins of 10 Halala and 5 Halala denomination will be put into circulation with effect from Saturday 15th Safar 1399 (13.1.1979) in accordance with Royal Decree No 6, dated 1.7.1379. This issue is fully covered by gold and foreign exchange and will circulate side by side with the metal coins of the same denomination currently in circulation. It has been arranged that the new metal coins will be issued simultaneously from all branches of SAMA.

The main features of the two denominations are described below:

10 Halala

Made of cupro-nickel, round with milled edge and a diameter of 21mm:

Obverse

On the above part appears the name of His Majesty the King "Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud" and in the lower part, "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". The Saudi national emblem (two crossed swords and the palm tree) is located in the centre of the coin.

Reverse

The nominal value of the coin in words appears on the above part, in the centre appear the words "Quershah" in Arabic and below it the year of minting, 1397; on the two sides of the

coin appear the value of the coin in numbers, both in Arabic and English.

5 Halala

Made of cupro-nickel, round with milled edge and a diameter of 19.5mm.

Obverse

On the above part appears the name of His Majesty the King "Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud" and in the lower part "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". The Saudi national emblem (two crossed swords and the palm tree) is located in the centre of the coin.

Reverse

The nominal value of the coin in words appears on the above part; in the centre appear the words "Quersh Wahed" in Arabic and below it the year of minting, 1397; on the two sides of the coin appear the value of the coin in numbers, both in Arabic and English.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency hereby notifies the public that the 10 Halala and 5 Halala metal coins currently in circulation will continue in circulation side by side with the new metal coins of the same denomination

'Search and destroy'

Nicaraguan planes widen attacks



CIVILIANS: A Nicaraguan National Guardsman holds a group of civilians in temporary custody during widespread violence directed against the government of President Anastasio Somoza last year. Fighting has flared anew in the Central American country.

MANAGUA, Jan. 7 (R) — Nicaraguan Air Force planes have bombed and strafed suspected left-wing Sandinista guerrilla hideouts in Chinandega near the Honduran border and in the vicinities of Leon and Esteli, residents in the areas said.

No other details of the Saturday attacks were immediately available but the broad opposition front (FAO), which groups leading opponents of President Anastasio Somoza, described the new government drive as "genocide."

The National Guard dismiss-

ed the opposition charges as "gross exaggeration" and said the bombing missions were search and destroy operations against small guerrilla groups.

Leon, Chinandega and Esteli are three of the five major

cities which bore the brunt of the September uprising in which an estimated 2,000 people were killed.

The Sandinistas who spearheaded the uprising have pledged to launch another offensive to topple Somoza from office.

Peking visitor to be feted

U.S. to roll out red carpet for Teng

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (R) — The Carter administration is planning a lavish, coast-to-coast activities to welcome Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to the United States later this month, officials say.

State Department and White House officials said the itinerary had not been completed and would be subject to approval by China.

People familiar with some of the planning said the program was likely to include:

— A formal White House state dinner upon his arrival, expected Jan. 29. The dinner will be followed by a gala given by president and Mrs. Carter, attended by the entire congress and score of American business executives interested

in Chinese trade — and possibly featuring the New York City Ballet and a New Orleans jazz band.

— Private receptions at Congress with leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

— A tour designed to give Teng a glimpse of America while putting his entourage on display for the public.

In some respects, the program is shaping up as an "accept-China" campaign directed at some Americans who have expressed extreme skepticism toward the new diplomatic ties with Peking.

"There is a lot of pulling and tugging going on in planning this thing," said one administration official. "People are well aware that this visit has domestic as well as international considerations."

The National Council for U.S.-China Trade, a private business promotion group, said it has recommended that Houston, Texas, and Seattle in Washington state, be included on Teng's tour.

Houston is the home of several companies which manufacture oil-drilling equipment that China may be buying in large quantities.

Seattle is not only a logical place for Teng to leave the United States after his tour but also has major aircraft industries which he may wish to inspect.

U.K. health minister refuses to quit over smallpox argument

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Health Minister David Ennals said Sunday he had no intention of resigning over a smallpox outbreak controversy.

The call for his resignation came from opposition Conservative Party Health Spokesman Gerard Vaughan. He alleged in a letter to the prime minister that Ennals failed to implement a secret government report which said Britain's only remaining smallpox research laboratory, at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, should be moved to a less densely populated area.

The recommendation followed the death last September of 40-year-old medical photographer Janet Parker, who contracted smallpox after the virus leaked out of a research lab at Birmingham University.

Both labs worked in conjunction with the World Health Organization.

The secret report was leaked last week by Clive Jenkins, head of the white-collar union which represented Mrs. Parker. Jenkins called for a public inquiry into safety.

"Anyone can write to the prime minister and ask for my dismissal," Ennals said "it is nonsense to suggest that I should resign."

He said he held the report back because it might prejudice a court action against Birmingham University relating to Mrs. Parker's death.

Meanwhile, South Africa and the Netherlands Saturday virtually rejected a who report naming laboratories in the two countries which held smallpox viruses as dangerous.

Laboratories in Johannesburg and Bilthoven, central Holland, were among five of 10 around the world which the WHO said Friday it had blacklisted.

The other three were in Munich, Moscow, and Maryland.

The Dutch Health Ministry said that the WHO's indictment of the Rijks Institute at Bilthoven came as a surprise as it contradicted earlier reports that the institute was one of the safest laboratories.

"We invited WHO observers to come and inspect the laboratory some time ago, but nobody has been," an official said.

Armed policemen patrol scene of Naga killings

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Officials set up relief camps and reinforced armed police patrols Sunday in the border between two eastern states where tribesmen killed 50 persons.

There were conflicting reports on whether the attack Friday along the border between Assam and Nagaland states was a resurgence of activity by Naga rebels demanding an independent state or the work of Nagas angry at a proposed border settlement.

The tribesmen attacked half a dozen villages along the border, burned about 100 huts and killed 50 villagers.

Assam and Nagaland officials sent armed police reinforcements to the border area to search for the attackers and prevent new ambushes.

While the state police forces coordinated their operations, civil authorities set up temporary relief camps, taking 8,000 frightened Assamese villagers into two camps and hundreds more into others.

The border between Assam and Nagaland has long been disputed. In March 1972, Assam police and Naga police fought each other with rifles and hand-to-hand in a week-long border argument.

Proposals for settling the issue were made in a 1973 central government report, and last week the chief ministers of Assam and Nagaland agreed to dust off the report and submit it to a panel for study.

A number of the half-million residents of Nagaland feel the report is unfavorable to their state because it calls for awarding large areas of good land to Assam.

Naga rebels battled the central and state governments for nearly 20 years, demanding independence from India for Nagaland, until agreeing in November 1975 to give up their weapons and accept statehood.

Despite dissatisfaction with the agreement by some rebels, there have been no reports of rebel violence since, although Indian newspapers have said in unconfirmed reports that some Nagas continued to travel to China, 160 kilometers to the north, for guerrilla training.

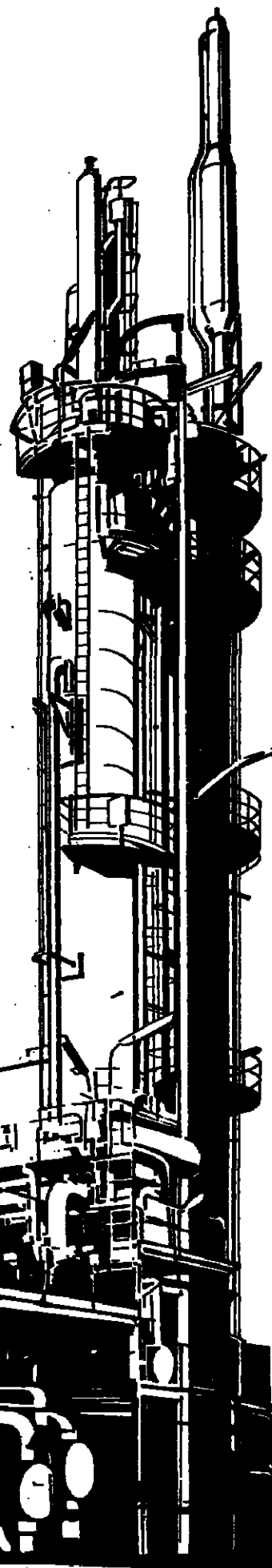
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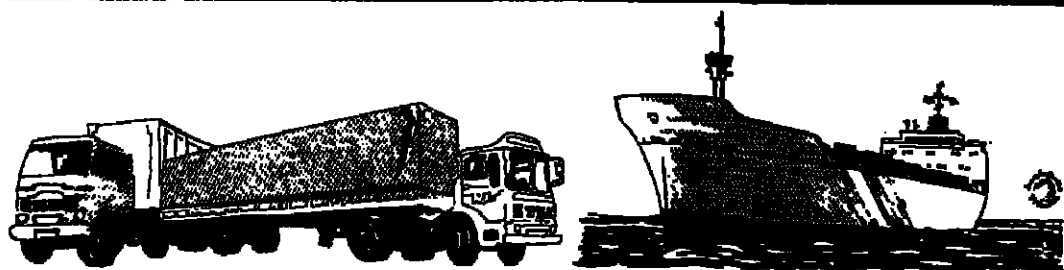
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مكتبة

Salisbury denies hitting civilians in Mozambique raid

SALISBURY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Rhodesia has denied its troops have been hitting civilian targets in Mozambique and a military spokesman said the attacks reported were by Mozambicans opposed to the pro-Marxist government of President Samora Machel.

On Friday Mozambique said Rhodesian planes had bombed what it termed a refugee camp and killed at least 30 civilians in various sites in Mozambique in the past month.

The Mozambique military said the attacks included rail sabotage and a bus hold-up in which 20 people were killed.

Mozambique added that at least one Rhodesian plane was shot down.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said Saturday Rhodesia had lost no aircraft.

"It appears that the Mozambique report included certain acts which would seem to have been carried out by anti-government forces within Mozambique," said the spokesman.

Since Machel came to power three years ago after the Portuguese withdrawal from Mozambique there have been unconfirmed reports of bands of Mozambican soldiers loyal to the former Portuguese administration operating in Mozambique.

Earlier the Rhodesian military reported a vehicle hit a landmine in an area of white-owned small holdings about 12 miles north of the center of the capital.

The blast, in which a black driver was slightly injured, is the sixth guerrilla attack in the white-owned areas of Salisbury within the past two months.

In the closest attack to the capital, guerrillas last week blasted a house in the expensive suburb of Borrowdale, 10 miles from the city center with rockets and small arms fire. The house attacked is about two miles from where the vehicle hit the landmine.

Military sources report that a group of up to 50 guerrillas is believed to be operating on the northern edge of the capital, basing themselves in the nearby Chinamora reservation.

A communiqué announced a total of 13 more deaths in the past 24 hours, including one member of the Security Forces, eight guerrillas and collaborators and four civilians, whose slayings were blamed on rebels.

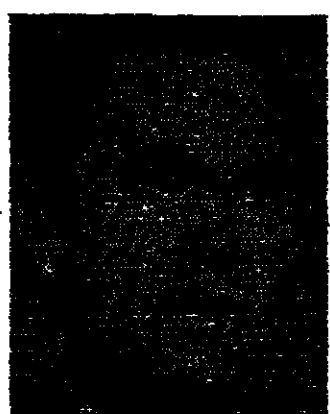
More than 11,500 people have now been killed in the sharply escalating six-year war waged by guerrillas based in Mozambique and Zambia.

The historic and colorful ceremony at the Lapau (ceremonial hall) in the heart of town was attended by local foreign dignitaries including Prince Michael of Kent, a

It replaces treaties signed in 1959 and 1971 which gave the Sultanate internal self-government but maintained British responsibility for its defense and foreign relations.

The record is now held by 3.4 billion-year-old fossils found in silt from the Swartkoppie formation in South Africa.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamperna of the University of Maryland and his colleagues from three other institutions are examining carbonaceous material from rocks found near the edge of the Greenland ice sheet, which holds the oldest known sediments on Earth.



Gov. George Wallace



Sen. Edward Kennedy

Gov. Wallace sends message of winding up colorful career

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 7 (AP)—Surrounded by family, dignitaries and entertainers, Alabama Governor George Wallace said goodbye and thank-you to longtime political supporters Saturday.

"I do love you," said Wallace, who leaves office Jan. 15. "Thanks for letting me be your instrument," to bring about change in the country, he told the hundreds of well-wishers.

The wheelchair-bound governor said "It was you, the people of Alabama, who allowed me to do what I did." And he said, "Your efforts have paid off."

He thanked his supporters for electing him governor three times, for electing his first wife, Lurleen, governor once, and for backing his three campaigns for the presidency.

Speaking with vigor, the

governor concluded, "I'll still be around. I don't know what my future will be...whether there will be any political future. So I'll just say so long for awhile. God bless you, my friends."

With that, Wallace was lowered off the stage to the floor of a local coliseum where he spent the next hour shaking as many hands as could reach him.

Kennedy favored over Carter in presidential hopeful polls

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (R)—U.S. voters prefer Sen. Edward Kennedy to President Carter for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination next year, according to two "Los Angeles Times" opinion polls published Sunday.

They were conducted among 995 adults in New Hampshire, the first state to hold a primary election next year to name its presidential candidates, and a cross sample of 983 adults across the country.

When 315 registered Demo-

crats in New Hampshire were asked whom they would prefer between Kennedy, Carter and California Governor Jerry Brown, 57 per cent preferred Kennedy, 21 per cent Carter, 12 per cent Brown and 10 per cent were uncertain.

After 100 years

Brunei formalizes independence treaty

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei, Jan. 7 (AP)—Brunei and Britain signed Sunday a treaty which will grant the protectorate full independence at the end of 1983.

Sultan Sir Muda Hassanah Bolkiah signed for his country. The British government was represented by Lord Goronway-Roberts, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The agreement initiated in London in September, was to have been signed last month but Brunei asked for postponement.

It replaces treaties signed in 1959 and 1971 which gave the Sultanate internal self-government but maintained British responsibility for its defense and foreign relations.

The historic and colorful ceremony at the Lapau (ceremonial hall) in the heart of town was attended by local foreign dignitaries including Prince Michael of Kent, a

cousin of the queen.

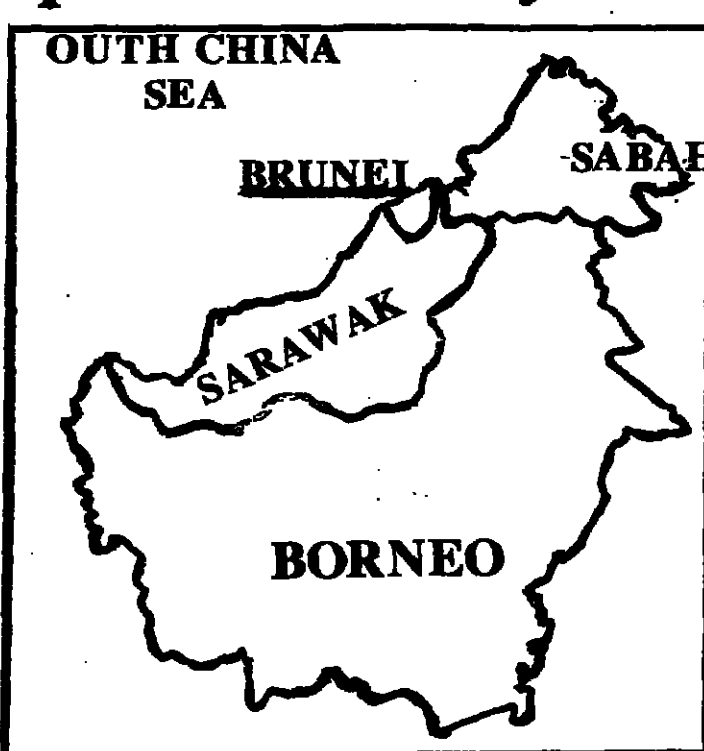
After the signing Goronway-Roberts said the treaty marked a milestone in the development of Anglo-Brunei relations, which began nearly a century ago in 1888 when Brunei asked for and obtained British protection.

He said that the British government would continue to assist the Sultanate in its development after independence.

Goronway-Roberts, who led the British side in the negotiations, said he was happy that the discussions had ended.

Sultan Sir Muda Hassanah Bolkiah, in his reply, said the agreement was a challenge to his government.

He thanked Britain for its role in the development and administration of the Sultanate during the last 100 years and said he would do everything possible to prepare his country for the happy moment in five years.



'Buns pumped with air'

McDonald's meat is Russia's poison

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Soviet press does not think highly of the Big Mac.

The weekly "New Times" said this week the McDonalds hamburger empire is part of an American capitalist nightmare, exploiting workers with low pay, grinding out poor quality food, supporting paramilitary organizations, setting up secret informer networks, manipulating politicians and bending the minds of America's youth.

"McDonald's fully exploits the viewpoint of the average American who tends to look down upon the whole world from across the oceans," "New Times" said.

It charged that Big Mac's buns were pumped with air and its tomatoes were chemically treated to look fresh.

"It looks appetizing if one does not know of the techno-

logical and chemical manipulations that are concealed from the public eye" the weekly said.

"New Times" said the Big Mac was a "clearly poor quality product" and asked why it continues to yield ever bigger profits.

The key, it said, was a multimillion-dollar advertising budget and a patriotic angle to make the empire synonymous with America—complete with American flags out front and a plastic eagle "that looks at the customer with fierce eyes from the stand."

"New Times" said the patriotic theme is carried on by managers who are under strict instructions to give money to charity, youth and paramilitary organizations.

The magazine said the company preyed on the young, paying very low salaries to young people and minors.

It said McDonald's tried everything it could to control—young workers, including the use of "psychological indoctrination."

The company even brought in lie detector equipment to detect potential union sym-

thizers and set up a network of informers to root out the discontented, it said.

"New Times" also criticized the introduction of employee competition at some McDonald's franchises.

The magazine called the Big Mac headquarters a symbol of "the rare specimen" of the authentic American success story.

"How can one help thinking of the American dream, that seems to have come true?" "New Times" asked. "But has it?"

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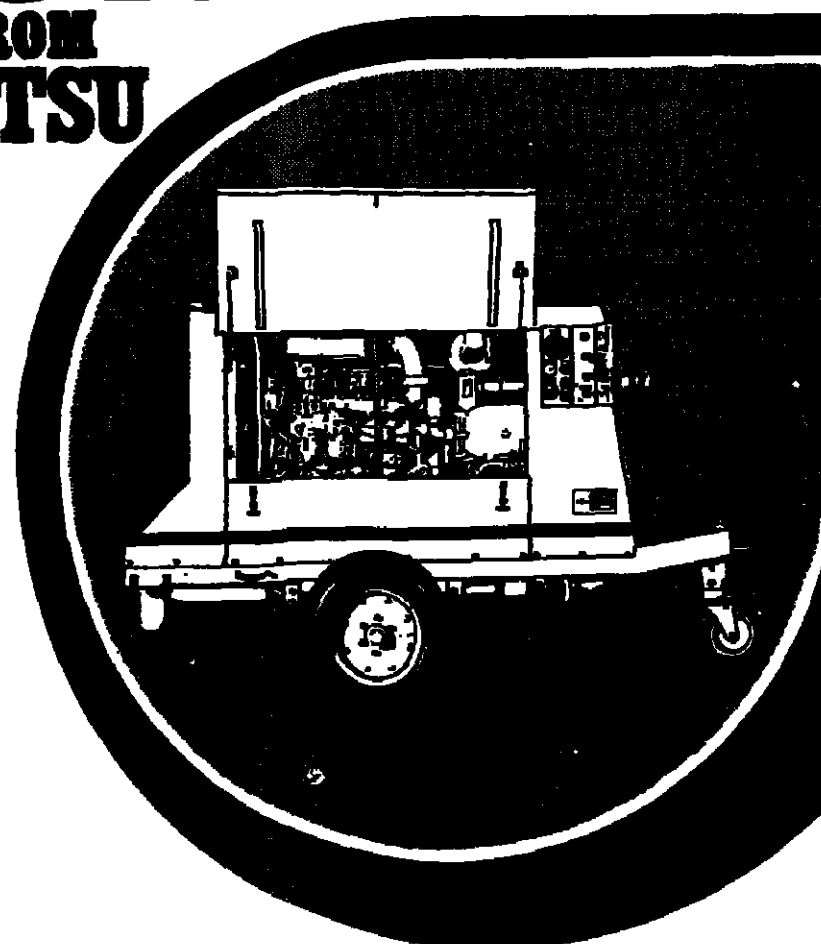


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Consistent actions

By Ronald Reagan
LOS ANGELES

None of the European leaders put it in just these words in my recent meetings with them, but it did not take much reading-between-the-lines to get the message: stop your on-again, off-again policy contradictions if you expect our confidence in the United States to be restored.

For defense reasons and economic ones, Western European allies have good reason to worry when U.S. actions are inconsistent and seem to lack a coherent design. They live under the shadow of Russian SS-20 rockets and 50,000 Warsaw Pact nation tanks, most of them not more than three hours' drive from West Germany's capital of Bonn. These allies depend to a far greater extent than Americans on export trade. And, when the dollar weakens because of sustained deficits and the inflation and cheapened money supply the deficits produce, U.S. allies worry about how such problems will echo through their own economies. The movement to the new European monetary system is at least partially a defensive move by nations concerned that we will not act fast enough to cure our economic problems and strengthen the dollar.

Has the White House gotten the message? One gets the clear impression that the message has been delivered all right, but also that it is possible no one in Washington was listening. The contradictory

policies continue. Consider two actions which were reported on successive days recently. They are symptomatic of the confused signals the administration is sending out.

One headline proclaimed, "Carter Renews Adherence to a Tough Rights Policy." It reported a speech by Carter at a White House ceremony on the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a ringing speech. To "regimes which persist in wholesale violations of human rights," he said, "we will not hesitate to convey our outrage, nor will we pretend that our relations are unaffected." He proceeded to list governments that practice repression, with the Soviet Union heading the list. He added, "Human rights is the soul of our foreign policy."

How's that again? The day after the president delivered his rhetorical commitment to human rights, Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal was in Moscow for trade talks. He delivered a little lecture to the Soviets for arresting a U.S. businessman last summer on trumped up charges. But, having done this, he then unleashed on his hosts the terrible swift sword of the Carter administration's human rights policy; he announced that a much-sought-after purchase of \$65 million of oil and gas exploration equipment by the Soviets from American companies had at last been approved by the U.S. government. — (KFS)

Cambodia reeducation

By Alan Dawson
BANGKOK

Pro-Vietnam leaders who may soon rule Cambodia have promised to repopulate the cities, bring back religion and start up schools in that tragic country.

They also said there will be segregation and possible official reprisals against those supporting the present Phnom Penh regime.

The policy statement by the Hanoi-backed Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation indicated no new Cambodian government will be formed in the near future, even if the two-week-old Vietnamese offensive overruns Phnom Penh.

But the most controversial part of an eight-point policy statement made public Sunday by Hanoi media said the rebels may take reprisals against "foreign officials" aiding the present government.

It said "foreign officials and military advisers...who cross over to the revolutionary forces will be welcome."

Then it warned, "those who oppose the revolution will be duly punished" after transportation to "special and secure areas designated and managed by the high authorities."

The statement was the first reference by either the rebels or Vietnam on the possible fate of captured foreigners in the bloody Cambodian conflict.

So far as is known, only Chinese and North Koreans

are directly aiding the Phnom Penh government, which is seriously threatened by the Hanoi-led military and political rebellion.

Both sides in the conflict are Communist, but have different policies, as the front's statement made clear Sunday. In rebel-held areas, "all citizens will enjoy freedom of movement," it said. "Freedom of religion, repair of temples and pagodas" will be permitted.

Cambodians who have generally been moved away from their former homes, will be allowed to return, the policy statement said.

"City-dwellers who desire to return to urban areas will be allowed to do so when the overall situation in the whole country permits."

The Communist regime now ruling Cambodia evacuated all cities within days of its April 1975, victory. Even Phnom Penh now has an estimated population of less than 10,000.

Schools will be started up for children 7 to 10 years old, the policy statement said.

Officials and soldiers of the present regime will receive "reeducation" courses for five days, except for those "seriously imbued with reactionary viewpoints" whose reeducation will be longer.

In Vietnam, reeducation courses for many former Saigon army, police and government officials was lasted from May, 1975, until the present. — (UPI)

"WE'RE GOING FASTER THAN EVER, AND HE'S STILL HANGING IN THERE"



More dollar decline

By Roger Smith
WESTWOOD, California

A group of London-based economists last week forecast a steady decline in the value of the dollar beginning next spring despite recent efforts by the United States and its major trading partners to halt the slide.

Economic Models Limited, a subsidiary of Computer Sciences Corp., predicted that the dollar would depreciate 13 percent against the Japanese yen, 6.36 percent against the West German mark and 9.64 percent against the Swiss franc this year.

The forecast was presented Thursday at the University of California-Los Angeles world economic outlook conference. The prediction is based on the belief that even a strong U.S. export program and rising consumption in Europe and Japan will not deplete an enormous \$600 billion overhang of dollars held abroad, economist Daniel Jessel said.

"Those dollar reserves will keep off periodic dollar crisis, and there is simply not much that governments can do about it," he said.

"The dollar decline is likely to sharpen late in the year as economic growth in the United States picks up," said Robert Dennis, another Economic Models Ltd. economist. The company forecasts a 2.6 percent growth in U.S. gross national product this year, one of the highest forecasts made by an econometric modeling company. "We do not think the United States will face a recession," Dennis said.

The United States and other

industrialized countries may want off recession through an unexpected surge in investment in plant and equipment, Jessel said. "Technically it appears to be the wrong time to make such investments because of high interest rates and other factors," he continued. "But there is a real need to replace old equipment, and it has to be done soon."

In addition, U.S. businesses have kept their inventories under control, Dennis said, thus reducing the likelihood of factory orders drying up this year. U.S. exports are likely to advance 7.3 percent in 1979, Dennis said, largely as a result of the declining dollar making U.S. goods cheaper abroad.

That export increase should help keep the U.S. unemployment rate from rising above 6.5 percent this year, he said. But Yoshi Tsunomi, director of UCLA's Pacific Basin economic study center, contended that U.S. businesses are not yet prepared to take advantage of such export opportunities. "The potential is there, but I doubt that companies are ready to make the effort," he said.

Such a failure will certainly add momentum to the dollar's decline on foreign exchange markets, he said. "Once the dollar begins to depreciate, its fall will be rather steep, pushing the dollar below 180 yen," he said.

The company projected a convergence in economic growth rate of the United States and its major trading partners in 1979. West Germany's GNP should grow at a 4 percent

rate and Japan's economy should grow at 4.7 percent, economists predicted.

However, it is unlikely that coordination of economic policies among the Western nations will occur in 1979, Jessel said. "There are too many differences, too many phobias," he said.

Inflation rates, for example, will continue to differ markedly, which will certainly test the new European Monetary System" Jessel said. The system will attempt to keep the currencies of most European nations floating within a narrow band.

Jessel said that the United States inflation rate will average 7.4 percent in 1979, compared to 3.2 percent in West Germany, 2.6 percent in Japan, and 8.9 percent in France.

The company's forecast of a declining dollar is somewhat unexpected because the currency markets have stabilized since the Carter administration and the U.S. Federal Reserve system announced a major dollar defense program Nov. 1.

Other economists contend that the dollar is likely to strengthen in 1979. Security Pacific National Bank economist Richard Kjeldsen said the bank's world forecast will show the dollar appreciating slightly over the year on the strength of a major improvement in the U.S. current account deficit.

"We show the U.S. with an \$8 billion deficit in 1979 compared to \$18 billion in 1978," he said. "And Germany and Japan's surpluses will decline. That will help the dollar as the year wears on." — (LAT)

Guadeloupe summit

SAINT-FRANCOIS,
Guadeloupe —

Here are texts of statements made by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (in that order) at the windup of their two-day summit talks here Saturday:

Giscard: First, I would like to emphasize the personal and trusting nature of our conversations. We have, in fact, stuck to the initial objective of this meeting, which was to have a political and global consideration of the situation and, in particular, we did not go into such matters as economic and monetary considerations.

For me, and like my colleagues, I have taken part in a number of international meetings, I would like to say that I consider that our discussions went into considerable substance and depth.

We found no divergence among us concerning the assessment of the situation. Naturally, there were differences in the stresses placed on certain features, but there was no divergence.

Our talks have brought to light a dual objective, which is, first, to increase security, and secondly, to reduce tension in the world.

We considered that the legitimate recognition of the realities of the present-day world should be accompanied by the pursuit of efforts designed to improve the world situation, and in particular, the pursuit of the efforts towards detente, and the efforts towards limitations of armaments and, in particular, expressing the hope for an early conclusion of the SALT agreement.

Finally, special attention was devoted to the development of the North-South relations.

Now, if you want me to engage in the usual exercise of trying to find appropriate adjectives to qualify a meeting, I would say that the adjectives that come to mind would be as follows: the meeting has been frank, friendly, and useful.

Callaghan: I would like to echo what President Giscard said about the nature of the discussions. They have been conducted between four of us who trust each other, who have confidence in each other, and who, I think it is fair to say, are friends. And that makes a very great deal of difference to the quality of the discussion, and to the way it is conducted. And, as President Giscard said, the discussions have been direct. They have been open. But I think we have all been working towards the same common objectives.

I have heard from my three colleagues their analysis of the world scene in many different facets, and that in itself is of invaluable help in enabling Britain to formulate its own analysis. I think we have, in certain circumstances, been able to comment on each other's analysis and to perhaps modify our own positions as a result of it.

But as the president said, we were not reaching decisions here. But the effect will be felt in the discussions that we shall have with all our partners, and the various organizations, international organizations to which we belong.

Now, just two things I may say. First, we heard from President Carter about the SALT agreement. It is reaching its final stages now. He gave us

his analysis of the position. I would like to urge, speaking as someone who is on the other side of the Atlantic, I would like to urge the speedy ratification, the conclusion of the agreement, and speedy ratification on both sides: that is, on the United States side and on the Soviet Union.

I think it would be a very sad day if this agreement were not ratified, and the administration will have our support in their efforts when they place it before the American people. And we look forward to the development of a SALT III negotiation, which we believe will be of benefit to us.

We did review some of the trouble spots of the world. And they are deeply disturbing. Nevertheless, I think it would not be unfair to say that there is a general conclusion that if you take out these highlights that are deeply disturbing, that perhaps the general position of our part of the world is rather more satisfactory — I qualify it in that sense — I rather more satisfactory than it was two or three years ago, when set against that atmosphere. And I say that in order to put the matter in perspective.

Finally I would like to say we spent a considerable amount of time on our relations with China. We welcomed them into the community of nations. We do so because she is a great country. But we do not improve our relations with China at the expense of any other country.

Our relations with the Soviet Union are as important to us as our relations with China and, indeed, our relations with the Soviet Union are central to the development of detente, which is so important to us in Europe.

Carter: Because of the unstructured agenda and the informality of the discussions, and the almost unprecedented harmony that exists among us, I have never attended a conference which was more beneficial to me, nor more substantive in nature.

Most of our discussions were about regional problems, and about global issues, because the differences which exist among us bilaterally are very minor and of little consequence.

We have been determined to strengthen even further the valuable ties of friendship and cooperation militarily for common defense, and for peace politically, culturally and economically.

Our commitment is to contribute to global peace, and we have observed with interest and gratification that in the last few years there has been an enhancement in the normalization of relationships among the nations of the world. Former enemies have become friends, potential enemies have sought to avoid violence by close consultation and negotiations and existing friendships have been strengthened.

We are all in agreement that the emergence of the People's Republic of China toward the outside world, the Western world, has been one constructive development. And we are all determined to enhance this development and to assure that it never becomes an obstacle to detente, and that it might possibly be used in the future, we hope, as an avenue of even strengthening our ties of friendship and harmony with the people of the Soviet Union.

We discussed the potential trouble spots of the world, and we tried to capitalize upon

the unique opportunity that one or several of us have to alleviate tension, to let the people of those regions find for themselves, with our assistance on occasion, an avenue toward peace, so that stability and development of a better quality of life and enhanced human rights might be continuing throughout those regions where our influence might be felt.

And finally, I would like to thank these experienced leaders for their advice and counsel for me, and their constructive support for the efforts in the SALT negotiations and other important international measures in which the American people have taken the lead.

Schmidt: To speak as the last in a row of four, it is not so very easy to add anything new to what my colleagues already have said, especially when, as is the case, I am in full agreement with the remarks you already have heard.

Representing nations who belong to the same alliance, it was, of course, natural that we at some length dealt with security questions, among which, of course, was of great importance the report that we were given by the American president, by Jimmy Carter, on the progress of SALT II. And I would like to join my British colleague here, in stressing that in our view, SALT II is going to be a very important contribution toward stabilizing world peace.

I do hope for early conclusion, and also for swift ratification thereafter. And as far as my country is concerned, we will take the appropriate opportunity to make this very clear to everybody in the world.

President Giscard d'Estaing already indicated that we also talked about other matters in the field of arms control, which was a chance for me to express my desire to bring about progress also in the field of mutual balanced force reductions, and in this context, of course, we also dealt with the French proposal for a European conference on arms limitation.

Naturally, France, Great Britain and Germany, having had diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China already, all of us considered it to be a contribution to normalization in the world that there now should also be diplomatic relationships between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

I think one could sum up this part of our deliberations in telling you that we did agree on the global necessity to stabilize the equilibrium of the world and to carry on detente with the Soviet Union, of course especially so, including limitation of armaments.

In confirming that we had talked about a number of trouble spots in the world of today, I would, as well, wish to stress what already has been said by two previous speakers, namely, that we all are confident on the present stability of the world, which we consider to be improved as compared to the situation a couple of years ago.

Stability of the world did, of course, enable the relationship between industrialized countries, which gave me a chance to directly report to the other three gentlemen about a conference which I recently was participating in not far away from here, on the invitation of Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica.

delope summit "Al-Riyadh" said it would be "a good idea if the Arab leaders met at such a high level" at the beginning

of each year. The paper said "many Arab problems could be dealt with and solved at such conferences."

The agenda should include not only inter-Arab issues but also Arab relations with East and West."

saudi press review

"Okaz" emphasized "the need to maintain the legitimacy of the regime in Iran as was stated by Crown Prince Fahd recently."

The paper, dealt with the Prince's reference to the "enemy" and said that the turmoil in the country "was bound to be of advantage to it."

"Maintaining legitimacy and respecting it are necessary for the maintenance of international stability," the paper added.

Writing on the same subject in the light of Prince Fahd's statement on Iran, Al-Bilad said the "enemy" was represented by a combination of Zionism and communism. It expressed the hope that "the Muslim people of Iran would be able to overcome their difficulties and defeat the elements that have caused so much bloodshed and destruction." The paper also supported the legitimate leadership of the country.

"Al-Nadwa" discussed the recent increase in doctors' fees as laid down by the Ministry of Health.

It said: "Because we are used to government subsidies of essential foodstuffs in order to absorb the shock of too steep an increase we find the new rates for medical services much too high."

"A general physician used to charge SR.10. Now his fee is SR.50, an increase of 500 percent. A specialist who used to charge SR.20 now charges SR.70 an increase of 350 percent. There is still a great demand for private medical service because of the paucity of public medical services and their inability to cope with all cases."

"Hence many people find the new fees too high," the paper said, "because they still have to visit private practitioners."

"Al-Nadwa" commented on the Egyptian foreign minister's

statement on the "uniformity of views between Egypt and Israel" and that everything was ready for signing.

The paper said "the agreement referred to produces nothing new apart from conforming with the spirit of the Camp David accords. It refers to Palestinian participation," the paper said. "But what Palestinians will take part when all of them have rejected the accords. And does any one still believe that Israel will accept the principle of a Palestinian homeland when it is continuing its settlement policy in the occupied land?"

The paper scoffed at statements alleging continued adherence to the Arab and Palestinian issues "when they really mean conforming to the spirit and intent of the Camp David accords. Anything that is open to several interpretations is exactly what the Jews want," the paper concluded.

Taking a cue from the Guadeloupe summit



Wife to Hubby: Good news. A better hairdresser has just opened, next door. Hubby: I call this outright subversion of our savings. —AL-RIYADH

BOOKSHELF

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau
"FAREWELL, ISRAEL!"
Ephraim Sevela. Translated
in Russian by Edmund
owne. South Bend, Indiana:
Stewey Editions, Ltd., 1978.
Pp. 312. \$5.95.

WASHINGTON — "The
nd democracy is shamelessly
loited in Israel at every turn
a cover for the most primi-
anarchy, which has become
ply rooted in the fabric of
baky and insecure society."
"Emmeshed in hypocrisy, the
ers of Israel publicly fling
h at one another. They keep
sing the buck, and life in
country creaks on its way,
a cart with ungreased
rels, along the winding, rut-
pothole-filled road to so-
mism."

"You sink in Israel into a
sma of small — and large-
dishonesty."
"Israel has become one en-
ous charity case hanging
nd the neck of world Jew-
or, to be more accurate,
ig off the workers of all
e countries where Jews live.
endence has crept like lep-
into the soul of every in-
dual Israeli, corrupting him
ally, turning him into a
tsite."

These are not the words of
ser Arafat or George Ha-
i. They were written by a
sian Jew, Ephraim Sevela.
n accomplished Soviet film-
er and screenwriter, Sevela
one of the original 24
sian Jews who staged an
ecedented sit-down strike
he Soviet Presidium build-
in 1971 to protest against
smeant restrictions on Jew-
emigration to Israel.
ortly after the strike, the
nin decided to open the
dgates, and Soviet Jews
allowed to leave by the
sands for the "Promised
d" — Sevela among them.
hat he found when he
ved in Israel was nothing
the dreams he and his
w Russian Jews had nur-
d back in the Soviet Union.
Moscow and Leningrad
Kiev, "we Russian Jews
nted an Israel of our own."

Sevela says. "It became the
embodiment of those expecta-
tions which had remained un-
fulfilled in the USSR."

Sevela admits he played "no
small part" in propagating ro-
mantic myths about Israel
when he lived in the Soviet
Union.

But the dreams evaporated
and the myths were shattered
when he and his compatriots
finally settled in Israel. Now,
after years of disillusionment
and frustration, Sevela has
turned his back on the Jewish
state, and has given vent to his
disappointment and rage in a
frank, brutal and often mov-
ing book, "Farewell, Israel!"

Sevela is now in the United
States, looking for work in the
film or television industries.
Effectively ostracized by the
Zionist establishment, he has
had difficulty finding a TV
network or film company will-
ing to back him in his pro-
jects.

The publication of "Fare-
well, Israel!" here is not likely
to win him friends in New
York or Hollywood. As an Is-
raeli newspaper put it: "Eph-
raim Sevela, like the prophet
Isaiah, tried to tell the bitter
truth to the people, and like
the prophet he will be stoned."

Sevela is far from being
what his co-religionists would
call a "self-hater." He is un-
abashedly proud of his Jewish
does he have any particular
heritage and traditions. Nor
affection for the Arabs. Thus
critics will have a hard time
dismissing his work as that of
a "turncoat" or "pro-Arab
propagandist."

Perhaps more than anything
else, Sevela is an idealist who
has been slapped in the face
by a crude and unpleasant re-
ality. As a result he has become
a brooding pessimist.

And the bottom line, as
Sevela sees it? "Israel is doom-
ed, and is unlikely to survive
a decade."

"Farewell, Israel!" is the
chronicle of evidence needed
to prove that hypothesis.

He shares with the readers
his "first lesson," learned short-
ly after his arrival in Israel.

Riding in a bus along a high-
way near Haifa, in the com-
pany of "an Israeli citizen of
long standing," Sevela begins
singing the praises of the Is-
raeli highway system and road-
construction techniques, noting
how glorious it is to have a
multilane highway "built by
Jewish hands" where ancient
caravans once wound their
way.

At this point, Sevela's Is-
raeli friend punctures the bal-
loon:

"Don't make so much no-
ise. You look ridiculous. Of
course, there's nothing wrong
with this road. But it wasn't
Jews who built it. It was Arab
workers. Paid with American
money."

"This road has swallowed up
so much money that if you
were to dig up the surface
you'd find pure gold a meter
deep. In other countries seven
roads would have been built
for the same amount of mon-
ey."

"That's the kind of great
nation we are. Probably the
only one capable of pouring so
much money down the drain."

From here, Sevela goes on
to attack Israeli "democracy,"
an anarchical system which he
says "engenders a barbaric
lack of respect for the indi-
vidual, tacitly proclaiming the
superiority of the brazen and
the strong over the weak and
the defenseless, devaluing and
setting at naught human life
itself."

Sevela's barbs are directed
chiefly at the socialist Labor
Party coalition which ruled Is-
rael from the state's creation
in 1948 until the election vic-
tory of Menachem Begin's Likud
Alliance in 1977.

"Farewell, Israel!" deals
with the pre-Begin era, but
Sevela has made it clear that
the Labor Party's political,
economic and social legacy has
so permeated Israeli life that
the Likud victory of May 1977
could not be expected to chan-
ge things substantially.

It is Sevela's contention that
Israel has spent the past three
decades under "a complete
blanket of purely totalitarian

power, exercised by one or at
the very best by a group of
related socialist parties."

The ruling elite of Israel, he
says, has ruled with an iron
hand, crushing dissent through
intimidation, quiet threats and
public slander.

In economic terms, Israel
has adopted the worst of both
worlds, Sevela says. He quotes
an Israeli economist:

"(Israeli socialism) consists
of two halves. The negative
features of socialism have
been adopted and so have the
negative features of capitalism.
The two forms of economic
management — private and
state — dwell side by side in
the one economic organism,
creating at their meeting point
a most propitious environment
for unpunished corruption and
misappropriation, which have
become a real disaster for the
country."

Israel socialism is hypocriti-
cal, Sevela charges. It survives
only with the help of interna-
tional charity and cheap Arab
labor.

"Israel socialists stubbornly
resist the offers of Jewish busi-
nessmen to invest capital in
the country's economy," he
says. Instead, they "prefer to
accept money only in the form
of a gift."

Sevela cites the researches of
an Israeli attorney, who re-
ports Israel has received more
than \$40 billion in gifts and
donations from abroad —
more than all the Western
European countries received
under the post-war Marshall
Plan.

And as for Arab workers:
"Cheap Arab manual labor is
profitable than imported ma-
chines.... Without these swar-
thy hands, which are accus-
tomed to blazing sun and the
hot Khamsin wind, the Is-
raeli economy would long ago
have given up the ghost."

Sevela seems to have a heal-
thy respect for these Palestin-
ian workers, and to realize that
in the long run they will pre-
vail.

He describes the "confident
look" of Palestinian construc-
tion workers: "I always en-

counter their glances — not
malevolent but smiling, unin-
gratifying, and without fear.
They look at me almost mock-
ingly, as might restrained and
patient hosts at a chance guest
who has overstayed his wel-
come...."

"These walls they are build-
ing will sooner or later be
theirs. The house in which I
live, but which was built by
their hands, will also pass to
them. Their children will come
from the refugee camps and
live in all the houses in these
parts."

Contrast this with his de-
scription of "that polyglot, mul-
tifaceted, sometimes quite un-
imagineable, ghastly cocktail called
the Jewish people," a collec-
tion of citizens from 80 differ-
ent countries attempting to
form a "colorful mended pot"
called Israel.

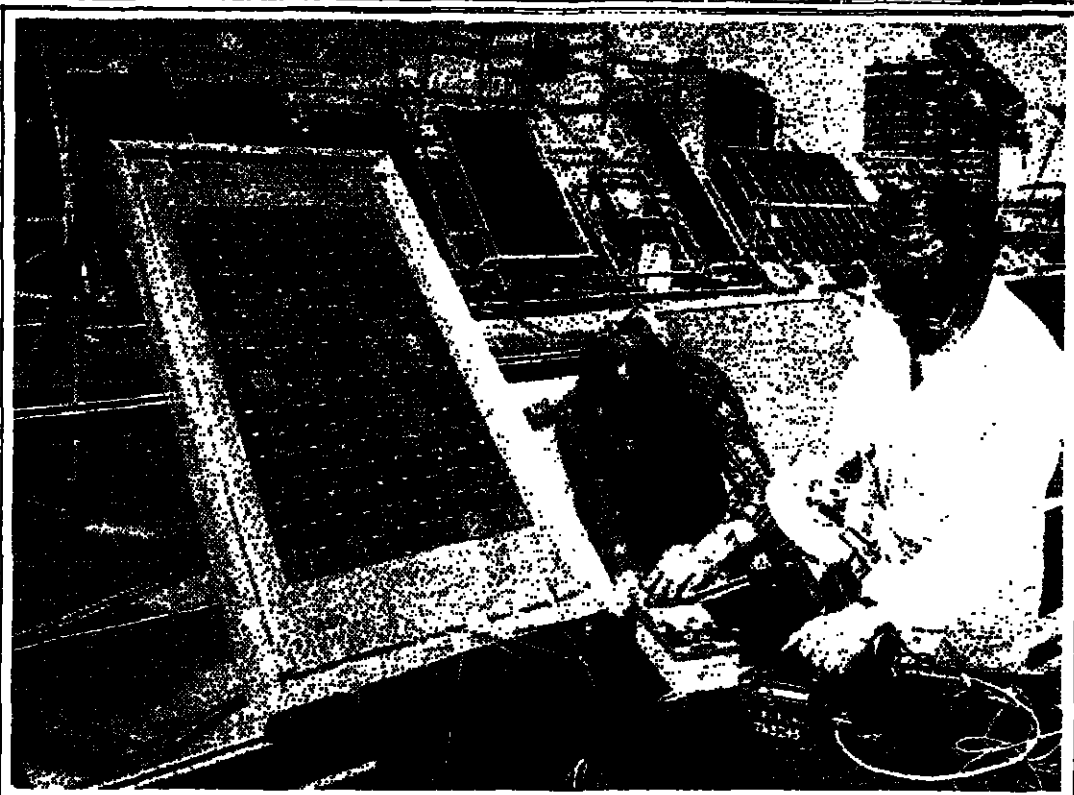
Sevela believes that "mend-
ing a pot" of this kind is a
waste of time.

"The assembled pieces don't
knit together," he says, "and
there are all sorts of sharp
edges. In Israel it is already
difficult to conceal the blind
enmity and antagonism that
poisons its atmosphere and
pushes the various ethnic
groups of Jews away from one
another."

He details countless exam-
ples of "real ethnic tension"
within Israel's Jewish commu-
nity — including an example
of a pogrom in Ashdod, "this
time Jews against Jews," the
Caucasians against the Geor-
gians.

"Farewell, Israel!" in short,
is a book written in pain and
sorrow, by a talented artist
who has perceived the ultimate
failure of the Zionist "experi-
ment."

A book like this will not be
reviewed by the "Washington
Post" or the "New York
Times." Americans will have
difficulty finding it in the
bookstores. But it tells a story
that must be told, and readers
who go to the trouble of track-
ing down the book will find
their efforts amply rewarded.



A solar generator system developed by AEG Telefunken and the University of Stuttgart's Institute of Electronics Theory. Using 180 polycrystalline silicon solar cells, the system has the advantage of simultaneously generating electrical and thermal energy.

Poaching in Kenya

NAIROBI — Kenyans, long
proud of their good record in
preserving wildlife, have been
dismayed to learn that neigh-
boring Tanzania and Uganda
are now doing a better job of
conservation.

The disclosure, which has
once again focused attention
on Africa's dwindling wildlife
resources, came from a Ken-
yan who is a highly respected
conservationist, Dr. Perez
Olando. For more than 12

years he was director of the
Kenya National Parks — some
of them world-famous — and
now directs the East African
Wildlife Society's conservation
campaign.

His charges that Kenya lags
behind its neighbors come just
at the time Kenyans were
heartened by the determina-
tion of President Daniel Arap
Moi's administration to stamp
out widespread corruption,
smuggling and other crimes by

some highly-placed individuals.
According to Olando, the go-
vernment has not yet got
around to tackling the prob-
lem of large-scale poaching of
endangered species, nor of ef-
fectively curbing illegal sales
of game trophies.

His allegations have been
abruptly dismissed as "mal-
icious propaganda" by the
Kenya Ministry of Tourism
and Wildlife (OFNS).

Understanding Nigerian Hajj regulations

by Alhaji M.S. Wabohce/
JEDDAH — After 20 years
aking part in Hajj arrange-
nts, the Nigerian govern-
one would have thought,
it have succeeded in prong
a trouble-free system.
problems which still face
rian pilgrims from year to
however, call for an en-
ew approach.

Nigerian authorities. The mea-
sures include a basic reorgani-
zation of the Pilgrim Board, a
reduction in the numbers per-
mitted to make the pilgrimage
and the prohibition of repeat-
ing a pilgrimage until three
years have elapsed.

The new Pilgrim Board is
composed of representatives of
the Ministries of External Af-
fairs, Finance, Civil Aviation
and Customs. The Board is
headed by a retired Senior
Civil Servant, Alhaji Hamidu

Alkali of Gongola State. The
Executive Secretary is Alhaji
Saidu Barda.

The recommendation to re-
duce the numbers of pilgrims
to 50,000 a year was made by
a committee charged with ad-
vising the Nigerian government.
The aim is not to restrict free-
dom of worship, but rather to
ensure that the pilgrimage is
conducted with sanity. Another
important objective is to safe-
guard Nigeria's limited ex-

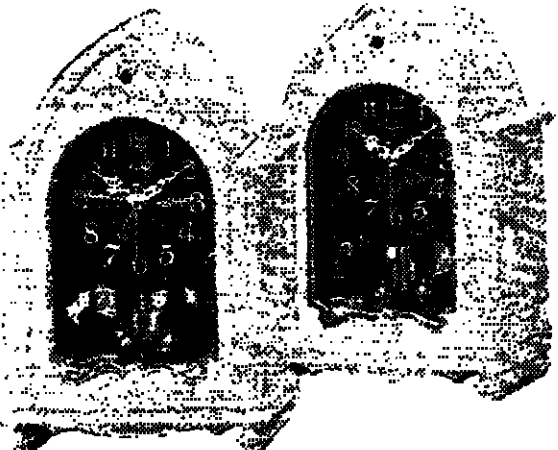
change reserves. The restriction
on repeating the pilgrimage is
intended to give everyone a
fair chance. Nigerians who
wish to make the pilgrimage
without the assistance of the
Pilgrim Board may, of course,
still do so, provided that they
satisfy the Saudi authorities as
to their documents and finan-
cial viability.

The Pilgrim Board has made
arrangements for the health
and safety of the pilgrims and
for the protection of their pro-
perty.

The Haj of 1398 A.H. was
arranged so that the entire op-
eration of bringing 50,000 pil-
grims was completed in about
two weeks. They were flown
in from Kano and Lagos Air-
ports. Each pilgrim was to
spend about three weeks in
Saudi Arabia, and none re-
mained more than four. The
return flights started on Nov-
ember 13 and were completed
in about a fortnight. This en-
tailed good cooperation be-
tween the pilgrims and the
authorities.

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Slash and burn farming sears the Indonesian landscape

By Dan Morgan
Second of two articles

SAMARINDA, Indonesia—The road from this provincial capital to the Makassar Straits looks at first glance as if some ruthless timber baron had been at work alongside it.

Every few hundred yards, swathes of land have been stripped, the earth has been scorched and only a few spindly trees remain standing. The scene resembles Verdun after the battle.

The devastation is not, however, the handiwork of timber companies but of farmers who have been doing what they have done for centuries—slashing and burning the forest in preparation for planting rice and banana crops. Wherever the cleared patches appear, there are also huts with thatched roofs, laundry on wash lines and men and women clad in sarongs minding children, gossiping on porches or gathering kindling for cooking.

There is some disagreement among the experts as to the effect on the soil of this kind of agriculture, in which the farmers move on to a new site after two years and return years later to repeat the cycle. Some say that after three or four cycles, the soil is so depleted that nothing will grow except elephant grass so tough that even jungle animals will eat it. Others point out that "slash and burn" agriculture has been practiced for centuries in the tropics without damaging the land unduly.

But there is no disagreement that the rapid spread of this kind of farming on Kalimantan, formerly Borneo, is now part of an environmental disaster in the making.

In the last few years, thousands of people, most from Sulawesi across the Makassar Straits, have been lured to Kalimantan by the prospect of jobs in the booming oil and timber business. Many have fanned out along the network of logging roads spreading deep into the interior and burned off thousands of acres.

Conservationists familiar with Kalimantan's forests express concern for the future of the region's wildlife, insects, plants and the fishing people who are the traditional inhabitants of the interior.

Kalimantan's problems are those of tropical hardwood forests all across the rainy equatorial belt of the world, in the Amazon Basin in Brazil, West Africa, Malaysia and the Philippines.

According to the World Bank, the 2 billion acres of forest in developing countries is being used up at the rate of 50 to 60 million acres a year. At this rate, it contends, "current forest stock is likely to be consumed in less than 40 years, allowing for population growth in developing countries but no growth in timber exports."

In Indonesia, there are an estimated 100 million acres of bare land that once were forested. In vast areas of New Guinea, Malaysia and the Philippines, grass has replaced trees. In Malaysia, commercial timber operations financed by overseas Chinese have stripped 1.4 million acres, and slash and burn agriculture has cleared thousands more.

Future requirements for pulp for paper and wood for fuel are sure to increase the pressures on the tropical timber supply. Some say 50 million acres will have to be replanted by the end of the century just to supply coming needs for firewood for the 1.5 billion people who still use trees as fuel for heat and cooking.

In a somber declaration at the end of the

World Forest Congress in Jakarta in October, the Congress warned of a "serious gap" between requirements for wood products and the capacity to satisfy them.

The needs of developed nations are primarily responsible for these new problems.

Between 1960 and 1975, developing countries increased their exports of wood products from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion. Most of that wood ended up in developed countries, where wood supplies have tightened.

The shifting patterns of the timber trade are an example of the way the global pinch on resources affects everything from the environment to the strength of the dollar.

The depletion of the U.S. wood supply, like the draw-down of U.S. oil reserves, is one factor in the American trade balance.

Scarcity and rising prices of U.S. cedar and redwood means that the United States will have to import Indonesian wood for knollless interior paneling. In December, the Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma, Washington, began exporting Indonesian lumber to the United States. This wood will substitute for cedar and redwood U.S. paneling.

American-based multinational timber companies return an undisclosed amount of dollars to the United States every year in the form of profits earned by their foreign subsidiaries. But this inflow of dollars is more than canceled out by the outflow of capital to pay for timber investments and by imports of plywood, furniture and lumber from Korea and Taiwan.

The United States now buys about half of the wood exported by those two countries, and Korea and Taiwan buy raw logs from Kalimantan and other Southeast Asian countries. Japan, which is the largest buyer of nonprocessed Asian wood for its construction industry, is also a major beneficiary of the boom in timber operations in Kalimantan.

Thus, in dollar terms, the major winners appear to be timber companies and Asian countries with strong economies. In timber, as in other commodities, developing countries have become a major resource base for developed nations.

The ecological impact of the timber boom in the tropics is apparent in South America and West Africa as well as in Asia.

Volkswagen has begun clearing 300,000 acres in northern Brazil for integrated cattle grazing and beef slaughtering. The company has noted that the program can only be completed by "cutting and clearing the original vegetation."

Botanists also question the impact on the soil of Brazil of a \$700 million forestry-mining-agriculture project covering 3.75 million acres of the Amazon jungle under the control of billionaire Daniel K. Ludwig. And officials at the Pentagon are worried by silting resulting from logging that has begun to clog the Panama Canal.

Forestry experts say that in West Africa, the Ivory Coast "has sustained a level of destruction that cannot last for more than three or four more years."

Normal Myers, an internationally respected expert on tropical forests, wants governments to set aside at least one-fifth of all their forest reserves for the preservation of wildlife species, in the interest of science and medicine as well as of conservation.

"If a plant disappears that could cure cancer, there is



A transient farm family in front of a house built in an Indonesian slash and burn area.

no substitute," he says.

Many tropical plants do have medicinal properties, he says.

Enforcement of regulations aimed at protecting the forests tends to be lax, says John Blower of the World Wildlife Federation in Bogor, Indonesia. "You just don't meet foresters in these woods."

Here on Kalimantan, the devastation from shifting agriculture is closely related to timber operations.

The Dayak and Kutai people who are the traditional inhabitants of Kalimantan live mainly by fishing and hunting. They are river people, who dwell in huts built along the main streams and tributaries or in "long houses" occupied by as many as 100 people.

But government programs and the logging operations have changed the sociology and land-use patterns of Kalimantan. Government-sponsored "transmigration" programs have

moved 6,000 people from overcrowded Java to eastern Kalimantan.

The government has been encouraging use settlers to engage in stable agriculture by planting paddy rice. But grow-

ing paddy rice is grueling work and the soil of Kalimantan is poor. Therefore, many have moved out along the logging roads to "slash and burn."

Meanwhile, others have come from Sulawesi, formerly

the Celebes, and have done the same.

"Unless the government does something we could lose 50 per cent of this concession to slash and burn cultivators," an official of Weyerhaeuser said. —(WP)

Moving islands in a peculiar real estate market

By Harry Triaborn

HAMBURG — On the wall of the office, a color photo shows a catamaran with a tanned, laughing, three-man crew skimming over crystal blue waters toward a tropical island.

Outside a cold wind howls through this port city, rushing over the surface of the icy Aster River. The Hamburg weather makes the photos on the office walls even more appealing.

There is one of a crescent-shaped Tahitian island embracing a quiet lagoon, another of a golden stretch of

beach in the New Hebrides.

Aerial and offshore views picture islands off the U.S. Pacific Northwest, Canada, Australia, France, Sweden, Panama, Greece and elsewhere.

"Those islands are all for sale," said Farhad Vladi.

He is a partner in the firm of Boehm and Vladi, which claims to be the only real estate firm that deals exclusively in the sale of islands.

"Go ahead and pick one," he said, laughing. "You might find the island of your dreams."

Vladi, 33, the son of a Persian father and a German

mother, and his partner, Rene Boehm, 35, are not dream merchants, peddling Shangri-Las to wealthy dropouts.

The vast majority of the Boehm and Vladi clients are hard-headed businessmen or investors, more interested in making money than in the pleasures of some enchanted island. Even those buyers touched by the romance of owning an island buy them only as temporary havens from the trials of civilization.

"None of our clients are complete escapists," Vladi said, his soft voice barely audible above the wind. "People can't

live on an island all the time. We don't even try to sell islands that are far from the mainland."

His sales list is limited to islands no farther than 16 kms from the mainland. The ideal distance, he said, is only a few hundred meters or closer to the mainland or a larger inhabited island.

The partners have made more than 100 sales since they went into the business 10 years ago. Some involved more than one island — one sale involved 36 islands off the Swedish coast, and another was for five islands in Canada.

The smallest island sold was two acres, the largest 10,000 acres. Prices ranged from \$20,000 to \$2.5 million. Their commissions total \$4 million a year, they said.

The buyers — mainly German, but there have been a few Texans — fall into three categories, primarily the "pure" investors, who usually are not even interested in visiting the island. They simply buy on the basis of economic surveys, photos and maps in the expectation that the value will increase — as it almost surely will — and then they sell at a profit. —(LAT)

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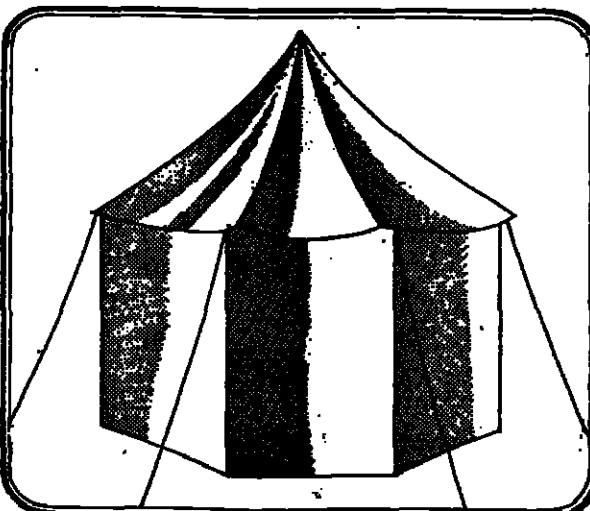
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- Ted Lapidus
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- Carven
- Nova
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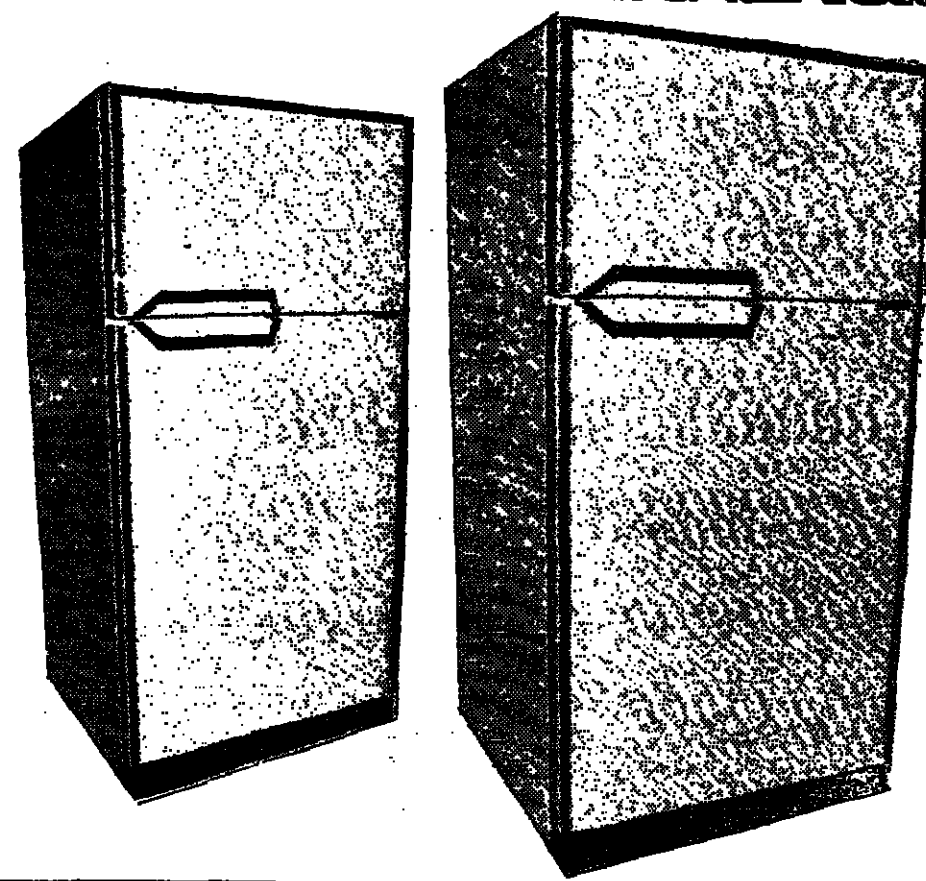


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New Zealander snaps 1500-m indoor record

LONG BEACH, California, Jan. 7 (R) — New Zealand's John Walker made a triumphant comeback Saturday night when he broke the world's indoor 1500-meter record with a time of three minutes 37.4 seconds.

Walker, the 1500-meter gold medal winner in the 1976 Montreal Olympics, had not run competitively since Jan. 27, 1978, when he was forced out of action by a circulatory problem in his right leg which required two operations.

He ran strongly throughout last night's race at the Muhammad Ali invitational here, staying near the front until the final 30 meters, when he spurred forward to overtake American Paul Cummings.

Cummings, clocking 3:37.6, also broke the old record of 3:37.8 set by West Germany's Harald Norpoth in 1971.

Walker told reporters afterwards that his leg did not bother him at all, adding: "I

said the other day. And I was probably being a bit ambitious, that I would like to go home with a world record.

"And I think over the last five years my reputation is that if I say I am going to do something, I normally do it."

Almost overshadowed by Walker's performance was American Herman Frazier, who set a world indoor 500-meters record of 1:01.2. He held the previous world mark of 1:01.3, set at this meeting last year.

Willie Smith of Auburn College, was declared the winner of the 400 meters when Kasheef Hassan of the Sudan was disqualified. Hassan was first over the line in 46.6 seconds to Smith's 47.2, but was ruled out for jostling in the lanes.

Among other strong winners was Renaldo Nehemiah of Maryland, who was blazed through in 7.5 seconds to capture the 60-meter hurdles.



WALKER: Year off track

Darling hits 91

Stoic bowling curbs Australian total

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 7 (AP) — A fine 91 by opener Rick Darling put Australia in a strong position after the second day of the fourth Test at the Sydney Cricket Ground Sunday.

At stumps in its first innings Australia was seven for 248, 96

E. German girls break U.S. Open swimming marks

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, Jan. 7 (AP) — East German swimmers set two U.S. Open records while capturing four of seven events Saturday night in the opening of a two-day women's international meet at Harvard University.

Barbara Krause, the gold medal winner in the world championships in Epsom last summer, set the pace, capturing the 100-meter freestyle in 49.45 seconds, while the East Germans swam the 400-yard freestyle relay in 3:20.30 — both records.

ahead of England's first innings total of 152.

Allan Border, on 31, and Geoff Dymock, on nought, were batting.

Australia looked set to run up a mammoth first innings total when they were 126 for one at lunch. But an England attack weakened by the loss of its top paceman Bob Willis toiled throughout the broiling day and was able to restrict the Australian lead.

Darling was the mainstay of the Australian innings. Recalled to Test cricket at the second Test in Perth, Darling looked set to score his maiden century when he got an outside edge to a ball from spinner Geoff Miller and it flew to Ian Botham at first slip.

It was Darling's top Test score, taking 274 minutes and including nine fours.

Darling received good support from Kim Hughes with 48 and captain Graham Yallop with 44. He featured in a 125

partnership with Hughes and one of 52 with Yallop.

Young New South Wales batsman Allan Border played the sheet anchor throughout the afternoon but was involved in an unfortunate incident when Rodney Hogg was run out.

Border, who himself was run out in the second innings in the third Test, pushed a ball towards mid-wicket and took off for a single. Hogg was caught unawares and started to run only when Border had virtually made his ground.

Miami Beach black group protests S. African bout

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, Jan. 7 (AP) — Some 70 people, many of them elderly and some carrying placards proclaiming "Racism hits below the belt" and "K.O. Apartheid," Saturday peacefully demonstrated against a scheduled fight by

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In Washington tourney

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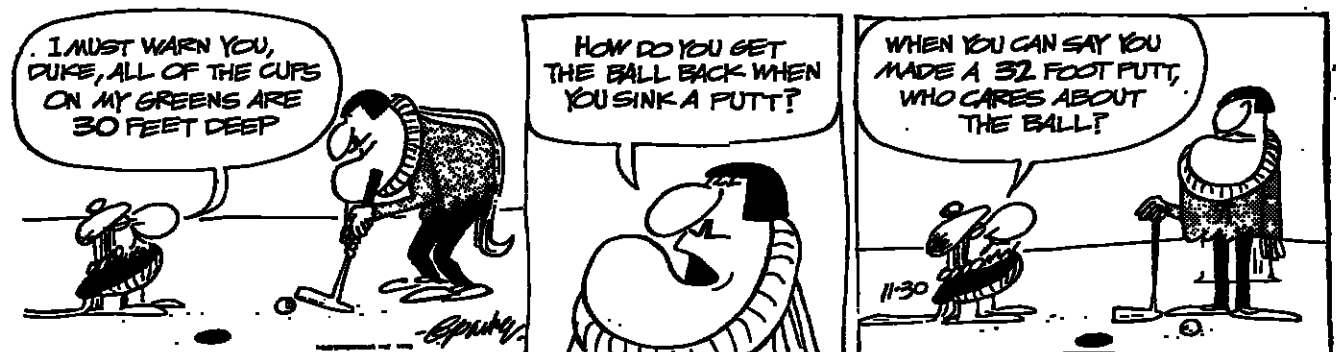
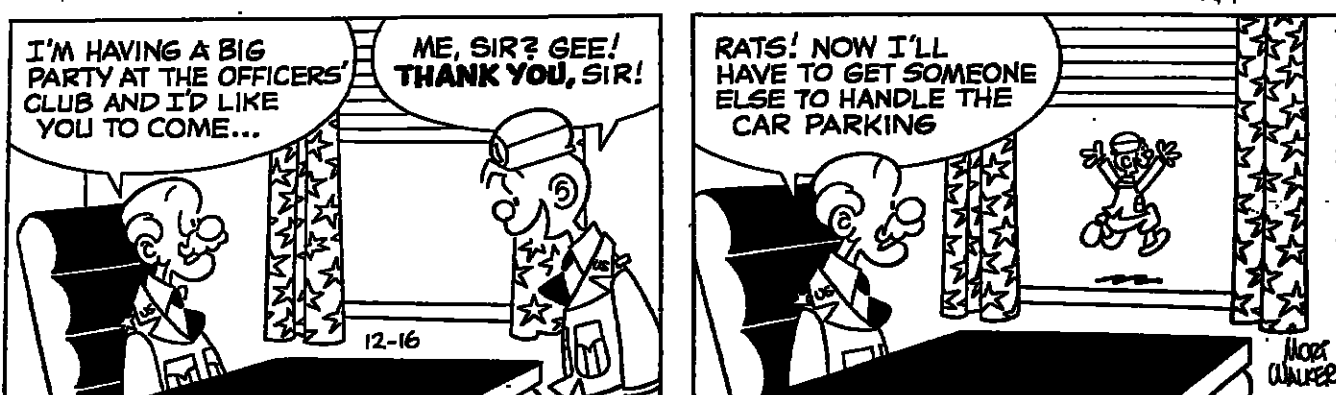
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BETTY BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



"YOU MIGHT SAY I'M ONE OF SANTA'S LITTLE HELPERS." "SHE DON'T LOOK LIKE NO ELF TO ME!"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Sun —

5 Sun-glasses: al

11 Potpourri

12 "Young Doctor"

13 Pith

14 Session's business

15 Medieval shield

16 Vineyard: Fr.

17 Old boat

18 Experienced by touch

19 Three, in Messina

21 East

22 Bury and

23 Saucy

24 Recon-

25 Vetch seed

26 Ma Falena

27 Before tea

28 Crusaders' for

31 The D.A. is one: abbr.

32 Twentieth

33 Lennon's

34 Shot up

35 Verdi opera

36 Prayer ending

39 Slush

40 Simple

Down

1 Boxes at the Met

2 Tea party guest

3 Fall to get it

4 "Kitty"

5 Winesey

6 The — France

7 Foamy drink

8 Motto of the first Amer. flag

9 Put up with

10 Ocean floor

11 Wagon

12 Painted

22 Horror flicks name

23 Former R.I.

24 Shed

25 Tormentor

26 Stared

27 — a Camera

28 Setting

29 Not a soul

30 Radiation unit

31 — a Camera

32 — a Camera

33 — a Camera

34 — a Camera

35 — a Camera

36 — a Camera

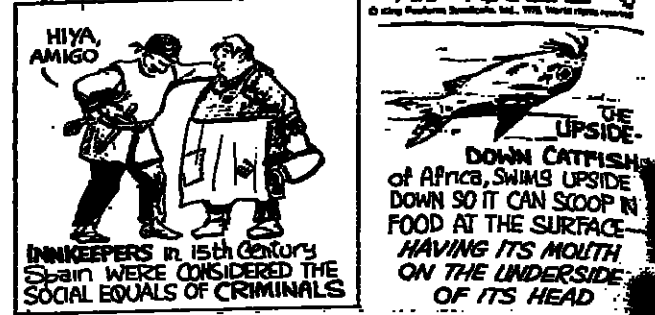
37 — a Camera

38 — a Camera

39 — a Camera

40 — a Camera

Believe It or Not!



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 29, 1978

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand

West dealer. East-West vulnerable. NORTH ♠ 7432 ♥ 98 ♦ 392 ♣ KQ6. WEST ♠ 1086 ♥ AK1042 ♦ 75 ♣ A103. EAST ♠ Q85 ♥ 75 ♦ 10864 ♣ 392. SOUTH ♠ AK ♥ QJ63 ♦ AKQ3 ♣ 874. The bidding: West 1♥, North Pass, East 2♥, South 3♥, West 3NT, North Pass, East 3NT, South 3NT. Opening lead — four of hearts. It's hard to imagine how, in a world championship event, South could easily make three notrump at one table, while the declarer at the other table went down one in the same contract and against the same opening lead. But that's what happened in this deal when the U.S. played China in Stockholm in 1976. At the first table, the bidding went as shown when the U.S. held the North-South cards. Declarer won the heart lead to

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

| MONDAY | Mecca | Medina | Nejd | Major | Ishraq | Dhuhr | Asr | Maghreb | Isha |
|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|---------|------|
| | 5:40 | 5:48 | 5:13 | 7:05 | 7:12 | 12:33 | 3:39 | 5:57 | 7:27 |
| | | | | | | 12:35 | 3:36 | 5:53 | 7:23 |
| | | | | | | 12:01 | 3:03 | 5:20 | 6:50 |

DHAHRAN TV

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5:30 Children's Show | Scooby-Doo: Creepy Cruise |
| 6:00 Adv. Of Superman | Around The World With Superman |
| 6:25 It's A Small World | Journey Into India |
| 6:46 Soldier And Me | Trapped |
| 7:20 Smoking Spot | Smoking Volcano |
| 7:21 Safety Film | Chicken Little |
| 7:22 NFL Football | |

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours: Easterly winds will get active over the northern, central and parts of the western regions causing dusty conditions and poor visibility. Patches of rain clouds will gather over the western and southwestern highlands with a gradual rise in the temperatures over the central, northern and western regions. Sea conditions will be moderate in the territorial waters.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade):

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| Mecca | 31 | 22 | Hail | 17 | 02 |
| Jeddah | 30 | 19 | Tabuk | 17 | 03 |
| Riyadh | 22 | 09 | Bisha | 27 | 10 |
| Dhahran | 19 | 06 | Yanbu | 29 | 15 |
| Medina | 27 | 13 | K. Mesheir | 21 | 05 |
| Taif | 24 | 11 | Abha | 20 | 05 |

SAUDI RADIO

| Afternoon Transmission | Evening Transmission |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2:00 Opening | 10:00 Opening |
| 2:01 The Holy Quran | 10:01 The Holy Quran |
| 2:02 Gems of Guidance | 10:05 Message to the Faithful |
| 2:10 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle | 10:10 Light Music |
| 2:15 Music | 10:15 NEWS |
| 2:20 On Islam | 10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle |
| 2:25 Carefree Music | 10:30 Sports Review |
| 2:30 NEWS | 11:00 Islamic Activities, on Focus |
| 2:40 Press Review | 11:10 Press Review |
| 2:45 Music | 11:15 I'm Sorry I'll Repeat That Again |
| 2:50 Hits in Germany | 11:45 The Golden Age |
| 2:55 Close Down | 12:00 Music |
| | 12:15 Mood Music |
| | 12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams |
| | 12:59 Close Down |

VOA

| 8:00 News Roundup | News Summary |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Reports: Actualities | 10:30 VOA Magazine |
| Opinion: Analysis | America: Science, Cultural; Letter |
| 2:30 Dateline | 11:00 Special English: News |
| News Summary | 11:30 Music USA: (Jazz) |
| 2:00 Special English: News; Features: The Making of a Nation | |
| News Summary | |
| 2:30 Music USA: (Standards) | |
| 10:00 News Roundup: Reports; Actualities | |
| 2:40 Opening: Analysis | |

BBC

| Morning Transmission | 4.30 The Pleasure's Yours |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8:00 World News | 4.15 Report on Religion |
| 8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary | 6:00 Radio Newsweek |
| 8:30 Sarah Ward | 6:15 "Outlook" |
| 8:45 World Today | 7:00 World News |
| 9:00 Newsweek | 7:09 Commentary |
| 9:30 Opera Star | 7:15 "Sherlock Holmes" |
| 10:00 World News | 7:48 World Today |
| 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary | 8:00 World News |
| 10:30 Sarah Ward | 8:09 "Books and Writers" |
| 10:45 "Something to Show You" | 8:30 "Take One" |
| 11:00 World News | 8:45 Sports Round-up |
| 11:09 Reflections | 9:00 World News |
| 11:15 Piano Style | 9:09 News about Britain |
| 11:30 Brain of Britain 1978 | 9:15 Radio Newsweek |
| 12:00 World News | 9:30 Farming World |
| 12:09 British Press Review | 10:00 Outlook News Summary |
| 12:15 World Today | 10:39 Stock Market Report |
| 12:30 Financial News | 10:43 Look Ahead |
| 12:40 Look Ahead | 10:45 Ulster in Focus |
| 12:45 The Tony Mynn Request Show | 11:00 World News |
| | 11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary |
| | 11:30 The Pleasure's Yours |
| | 11:39 Midweek Transmission |
| | 12:15 Talkabout |
| | 12:45 Nature Notebook |
| | 1:00 World News |
| | 1:09 World Today |
| | 1:25 Financial News |
| | 1:35 Book Choice |
| | 1:40 Reflections |
| | 1:45 Sports Round-up |
| | 2:00 World News |
| | 2:09 Commentary |
| | 2:15 The Face of England |

Your Individual Horoscope

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1978

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈ Use initiative and present your ideas to a higher-up for a favorable response. Affectionate ties may be strained in the late p.m.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉ If you're worried about whether another will appreciate a small gift from you, perhaps, you're not really in the mood to give today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊ You could be too pre-occupied with your emotional needs to know if the other party really cares for you. Curious moodiness.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋ Peace and quiet are necessary now to ward off nervous tension. Besides, you'll want to mull things over before sharing them with another.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌ A party may not measure up to your romantic expectations. Now and in the coming weeks your attention turns to keeping in good physical shape.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍ Don't be discouraged if a loved one seems less than enthusiastic about a pet project. After all, it's still a worthwhile idea.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎ Try to cooperate with others even if you don't feel like it. Moodiness on your part may be a sign that unwanted issues need to be discussed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏ If you're not in the mood for shopping, don't. You could buy something and then later question your own taste. Be considerate of loved ones.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐ Don't hog the limelight in a social situation or let praise go to your head, for in the process you may be thoughtless towards one who cares.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑ If somebody forgot to invite you to an office party, don't feel slighted. Real or imagined hurts shouldn't lead to anti-social behavior.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒ Sometimes it's hard to please both friends and family, and tonight, you may feel like you're caught in the middle. Remain cheerful.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓ In making entertainment plans don't forget to save some time for any relatives or elderly friends who would appreciate a visit with you.

Jed, 10.15

PASSPORT LOST
Pakistani Passport No. AD/576510 issued at Beirut on 5-4-74 with Iqama No. 56079 of Mr. Hakim Ali has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Indonesian Passport No. 031670 issued at Jakarta on 1-4-1977 to Mr. Fahzar has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Indian Passport No. 171601 issued at Lucknow in 1978 to Mr. Nabi Ahmed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy — Jeddah.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Our employee Mr. Mir Mujtaba Ali Khan, Indian Passport No. K 429113 is leaving Kingdom very soon. If any claim against him please contact Al-Nofouth Est., P.O. Box 6211, or Call 50291 — Jeddah, within a week of this publication.

PASSPORT LOST
Indonesian Passport No. C-044281 issued at Jakarta on 17-4-1977 to Mr. Loqinah has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Indonesian Passport No. B-030042 issued at Jakarta on 17-4-1977 to Mr. Alwi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy — Jeddah.

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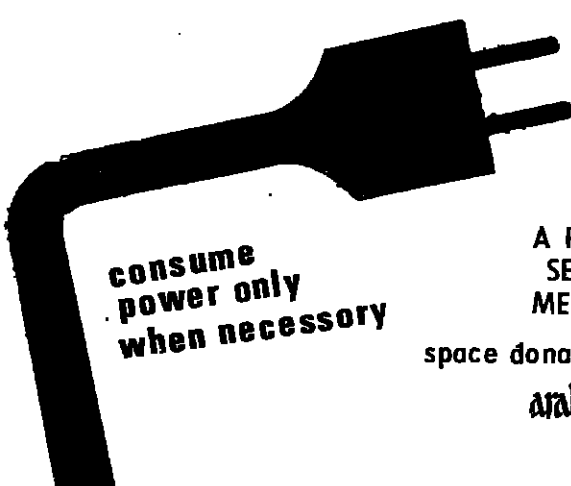
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PAGE 14

Late News

الطبعة ١٠ صفر ١٣٩٩ هـ

Conspiracy finding

FBI chief wary of report on JFK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Director William Webster says the FBI is not yet convinced the House of Representatives Assassinations Committee has uncovered evidence of a conspiracy in the John F. Kennedy slaying but his agency will examine new scientific information when it becomes available.

Webster indicates the bureau will conduct its own investigation only if, after reviewing the committee's acoustical evidence, it sees solid leads not found in the FBI's "very intensive and thorough" investigation for the Warren Commission.

Grassy Knoll
"We have to at least reach some conclusion about what is the reality of the evidence that points to someone having been out there besides Lee Harvey Oswald," Webster said.

A week ago, the House panel ended its investigation of the Nov. 22, 1963, murder by asserting that Kennedy "was probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy"—a contradiction of the 1964 Warren report conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

Although the committee will not issue a full, formal report on its findings for some three months, it said acoustical testing of a police radio recording had determined "beyond a reasonable doubt" that a second, unidentified gunman fired one shot at Kennedy from

a grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

Cautions
The panel recommended the Justice Department reopen federal investigation of the assassination on the basis of this evidence.

Asked if the FBI intended to do so, Webster responded cautiously.

"We would want to know

at a minimum that, had this information been available to us, was there anything more that we could have done at the time? Is there anything more than we can do at the present time?" he said.

"We may be able to get moving on scientific evidence, if it's made available to us before waiting for the report, but we don't want to jump off

without knowing what it is that they've found," he said.

Webster said in his first public remarks about the assassination committee's conclusion, "I don't want to be put in a position of challenging the conspiracy, but the question really is, how do we devote our resources at a time when...we've been shrinking in personnel?"

The director said he is no expert on the FBI's original Kennedy investigation, but from reading the bureau's report, he believed "a very, very intensive and thorough investigation was conducted."

"But for this last-minute forensic evidence that came in, the report would probably have ended up where the Warren Commission did," he said.

Other acoustical experts had checked the Dallas police tape earlier and said it was impossible to tell whether the sharp reports it recorded amounted to four separate gunshots—one more than the three Oswald is believed to have fired.

Dallas Policeman
The value of the panel's acoustics tests was clouded further by the Dallas motorcycle policeman who first testified that his open radio microphone could have picked up the sound of the shots being fired.

He later told CBS News the recording in question could not have come from his microphone. He said his own siren would have obliterated any other sound within range of his open radio.

"That's just another question raised about the new evidence," Webster said.

Filipino leader exults at 'Old Glory' demise

MANILA, Jan. 7 (AP)—The United States and the Philippines signed documents Sunday leading to the lowering of the American flag over military bases in its former colony for the last time by mid-January.

President Ferdinand Marcos said the act will remove "the last vestige of subordination in our country."

The documents—amendments to the Military Bases Agreement signed in 1947 one year after Philippine independence—put military installations under Filipino command but assure continued American control of military operations. The conditions are to be reviewed after five years.

The amendments left undec-

ided important questions on jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen accused of violating Philippine laws. It also did not address the question of economic aid from Washington, which the Marcos government contends did not belong in a military agreement.

President Jimmy Carter did agree, to seek congressional approval of \$300 million in military aid during the next five years. An earlier Filipino demand that the military assistance be called "renals" was not mentioned.

Military aid to Manila has come under congressional pressure in recent years because of alleged human rights violations by Marcos' martial law government.

of Tripoli was also cancelled. One left-wing daily newspaper said the rally had been called off because of recent clashes between commando groups in the area.

triot. There was no immediate explanation for the blast, which wrecked two cars.

A similar rally to have been held at a Palestinian refugee camp near the northern city

Israeli raid feared, sources say

Palestinians cancel rally in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (R)—Palestinian commandos cancelled a big military rally in Beirut Sunday for what their leaders described as security reasons.

The organizing officials declined to elaborate, but informed Palestinian sources said increasing tension in southern Lebanon had raised fears of a possible Israeli air raid.

It was the first time the rally has been cancelled since Fatah was founded 14 years ago.

Thousands of children normally mingle with heavily-armed commandos during the annual event, which marks the anniversary of Fatah, the mainstream commando group.

Palestinian groups had spent weeks preparing for the parade, which was to have been held in a big, open-air sports stadium in a southern suburb.

One Fatah source said, "our forces in the south have been placed on top alert following an escalation of Israeli military maneuvers across the border."

"In view of this situation, it was felt inadvisable to gather thousands of people in an exposed place where even an overflight by Israeli aircraft would create panic and cause civilian casualties," the source said.

Tension increased in Beirut earlier Sunday when a small explosive charge went off near a mosque in a Palestinian dis-



BREAKING THE ICE: Eu rope's frigid winter, epitomized by these Dutch ships churning through the ice, has not made life easier in Britain during its annual strikes.



SALUTE: Chou En-lai, in whose memory a rally is planned Monday in Peking. The event, to mark the anniversary of Chou's death, is seen as an attack on the memory of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Stenmark sweeps in with record slalom

COURCHEVEL, France, Jan. 7 (AP)—Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark won the World Cup Giant Slalom Sunday in two minutes, 54.33 seconds, a record-breaking 3.73 seconds ahead of Switzerland's Peter Luescher.

West German Christa Kinshofer captured the women's event at Les Gets, also in the French Alps, in 2:12.77.

Stenmark's stunning triumph left him just five points behind Luescher, who leads

the overall standings in this year's World Cup skiing with 105 points.

"I knew I was going to win," said Stenmark after finishing the second run, "but I was pleasantly surprised by the gap" between him and Luescher.

Kinshofer, an 18-year-old from Munich, coasted to victory nearly two seconds ahead of Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Regina Sackl of Austria.

Thatcher calls for state of emergency

Truck strike may force layoffs in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R)—British industry will soon start laying off men if the strike by 40,000 truck drivers tightens its grip on supplies, businessmen said.

"We are appealing to the government for urgent action," said an engineering employers' spokesman.

But after a week of freezing temperatures, snow drifts and gales, Britain thawed out Sunday as westerly winds brought milder weather.

The thaw was particularly welcome at Heathrow Airport where thousands of passengers had experienced long delays because of icy conditions.

As the truck drivers' strike cut deliveries of materials to industry and left imported food rotting on docksides, outbreaks

of panic food buying were reported.

One man paid cash for 400 sterling (\$800) worth of goods at a Brighton supermarket and a deep freeze food center in Colchester sold 6,000 sterling (\$12,000) worth of frozen vegetables in two hours.

At the dwindling number of gas stations still open, lines up to a kilometer long built up.

Opposition Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher urged the government to declare a state of emergency, using troops to ensure fuel and food supplies to police, hospitals, fire services and important industries.

But Home Secretary Merlyn Rees said the government saw no immediate need for a state of emergency. "It is a bleak situation, but not a panic situation," he said.

Monday and Tuesday union leaders will announce the results of ballots of gasoline tanker drivers employed by three of the four big distribution firms on whether to strike or accept a 15 per cent pay rise.

Two thousand drivers of Texaco, the fourth company, are already on strike.

Unofficial walkouts at some fuel depots combined with effective picketing has already meant that hundreds of schools will not reopen after the holidays because they have no heating oil.

Bus services have stopped in Manchester, Newcastle and other areas because of petrol shortages.

The drivers on strike are seeking a 65 sterling (\$130) basic wage for a 35 hour week

to replace their 53 sterling (\$106) for 40 hours.

Two thousand troops have been trained to ensure supplies to essential users if they are needed.

But supermarket chains repeatedly assured housewives there was no need for panic buying as they had ample food in store and their own delivery vehicles.

Prime Minister James Callaghan is now confronted by widespread unrest in his determination to hold pay rises down to five per cent.

The government has said it is prepared to tackle inflation by holding down government spending and money supply if workers insist on big pay settlements—even though this will lead to more unemployment.

Officials refuse details of Mobutu discussions

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire who arrived here Saturday for a three-day private visit, had lunch with King Baudouin of Belgium Sunday.

Mobutu was the guest of honor at a dinner given Saturday evening by Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants and leading members of his cabinet. Details of their talks were not disclosed.

Belgium maintains close relations with its former African colony.

Some 30,000 Belgians still work in Zaire and Belgian companies have large interests in the country.

Informed sources said Mobutu was seeking more economic aid to boost his country's sagging economy. These sources said Mobutu is scheduled to visit Paris and Geneva.

From page one

Rebels

munique said.

The troops captured key nerve centers and the city fell at 12:30 p.m., it said.

"The red banner with five yellow stars of the National United Front for National Salvation is flying atop many public buildings in the Kampuchean capital," the rebels said.

The victory would put an end to a 45-month-old regime that launched on of the most radical social experiments—and many say the bloodiest—of this century.

Vietnam is generally believed to have done the bulk of the fighting in a lightning, two-week offensive but credited the victories to the front, formed just over a month ago.

Vietnam said the insurgent army, aided by the local population, also seized six provincial capitals Sunday, including the country's only deep-water seaport of Kompong Som. It said many soldiers of the central government joined

ranks with the rebels to occupy areas of other provinces in the central, northwestern and northern parts of the country.

In Washington, the State Department said that the reported takeover of Phnom Penh by the rebels would seriously aggravate the already tense situation in Indochina.

Although U.S. analysts were awaiting confirmation from intelligence sources of the Radio Hanoi report, they noted that the official Cambodian radio had stopped broadcasting Sunday, a development which tended to confirm the report.

State Department official Jack Cannon said the United States continued to be concerned that the fighting between the Cambodians and Vietnamese would lead to a confrontation of major powers.

Vietnam claimed Sunday that China has moved "a large military force" and quantities of war material

close to its border and intensified its "provocations and threats." An official statement indicated the reported build-up was tied to the situation in Cambodia.

Reliable Western analysts in

Bangkok confirmed some increase in aircraft and supplies near the frontier but said it did not appear China has enough military units near the border to launch a major attack into Vietnam.

Callaghan

which would then open the way for SALT III negotiations. Callaghan said a main element in the SALT III negotiations would be ways of limiting the Soviets' mobile missile system, known as the SS20—"a weapon probably already targeted on, and capable of hitting major areas of Europe."

Among other points made by Callaghan, some in answer to questions.

—The "Pax Americana of the postwar years" no longer exists. This observation echoed the view expressed by Giscard, who told his colleagues the era of postwar American-Soviet mastery is passing, and new power centers are emerging.

—He avoided replying when asked whether Britain still backs the Shah "It's up to the Iranian people to settle their own affairs," he said.

"One of our concerns is that this should not be an area of instability. There is the question of interference with oil supplies although Britain (with its own burgeoning North Sea production) would not be too much affected."

Violence

charged again Sunday that the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of Iran, but in a twist on what has become an old theme, said the Soviet Union is not.

The Communist Party daily "Pravda," in its international review section, said there were clear signs of attempts at interfering in these events from the outside, in the first place from the U.S.A., which are made in spite of the denials by Washington officials.

"Pravda" noted that U.S. Navy ships are already in the Gulf, while more ships are at anchor in the South China Seas, the entrance to the Indian Ocean.

"These facts alone explain why the Iranian patriots are alarmed," "Pravda" said.

It also said a U.S. Air Force general has been dispatched to Iran to decide about the stability of the Iranian military

and to review other matters.

However, "Pravda" said reports in the Paris newspaper "Le Figaro" that the Soviet Union is involved in the turmoil in Iran are false.

"The situation is aggravated by the provocative inventions which some people hope to use as a cover for their maneuvers," "Pravda" said.

PLO

Diary: "We aspire in all circumstances, to operate from Jordan, thus benefiting from its geographic position and direct natural links with occupied Palestine."

Jordanian troops forced Palestinian commandos out of Jordan after fierce fighting in 1971. Negotiations between Jordan and the PLO are now underway aiming to normalize relations.

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